THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,495—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	21st Dec.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	28th ,, 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4489	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ..	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	800	P. Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	K. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000 800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000 800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE.....	5,000 800	1st Feb. '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Redonicich.	3,800	450	5th Jan. 1889.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich ..	4,600	650	5th Feb.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 180.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
Marie Teresa	M. Zelinka	4,200	600	14th Jan. 1889.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 17th December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL OR MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell ...	3560	480	24th Jan. 1889.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3547	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA...	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA ...	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read...	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3547	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL ..	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. '88.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Colin	4,000	500	5th Feb. '89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	600	15th Feb. ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL.....	S. Hughes	3,000	400	13th Dec. '88.
KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan. ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1,056 tons, Captain Abbas-on, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889. For Freight and passage apply to—
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 23rd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KAUPA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th December, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date.
S. S. CLAN MACGREGOR.	3,000	S. H. Palmer,	On or about 3rd Jan.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.
For particulars as to rates of passage-money, cabin plans, &c. Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA

!! MIRRORS !!

Of all sizes and sorts.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED

BY

The World-famed House

OF

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

MIRRORS

NOW ON VIEW

AT

, MEADOW STREET,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

LARGEST EXHIBITION YET IN

THE COUNTRY.

!! MIRRORS !!

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

MIRROR MANUFACTURERS,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

4, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

1888 CHRISTMAS. 1888

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are now landing from every mail steamer their special 'Xmas importations of Wines, Stores and General Merchandise, the whole having been personally selected by their own Agent in the best English and Continental markets.

WINE, LIQUEUR, AND BEER DEPARTMENT.

In this Department our Reputation is so widely and well-known that Commendation is unnecessary.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Giesler	55 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet, Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer	65 0	37 8
Superior Sparkling Saumer	31 0	18 8

CLARETS.

St. Julien Medoc	11 4	6 4
Bordeaux	11 4	6 4
Petit Medoc	14 0	7 12
Superior Medoc	17 8	10 8
Chateau Lagrauge	23 0	12 8
Chateau Larose	28 0	15 8
Chateau Margaux	35 0	18 0

SHERRIES.
(*From Gonzales Byass & Co.*)

	Per doz.
Amontillado	40 0 ..
Manzanilla	31 0 ..
Golden Sherry	30 0 ..
Old Dry Sherry	29 0 ..
Vino de Pasto	27 0 ..
Pale Dinner Sherry	24 0 ..
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21 0 ..
Light Sherry	17 0 ..

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Fine Sparkling	34 0	18 8
Superior Sparkling	38 0	21 0
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil	46 0	25 0

PORTS (SANDEMAN'S).

Superior Old Port	35 0	19 0
Fine Old Port	28 0	15 0
Old Port	20 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

Johannisberg	45 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	35 0	18 8
Nierstein	29 0	15 8
Hockheim	26 0	14 0
Steinwein (Glass Juge)	28 0	..
Geisenheim	22 0	12 0
Laubenheim	18 8	10 8

BEER AND STOUT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Base's Beer, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Bass's Beer, L. B. A., by Foster and Son	6 4	4 4
Bass's Beer, by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4
Canterbury Ale, Johnson's	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer, Bright and Sparkling	6 0	4 0
Romford Ale	5 0	4 0
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Burke and Co	6 12	4 12
Devonshire Cider, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8
Bass's Beer in Kilderkins	34 0 each.	

BITTERS, &c.	Per doz. Qts.	Per doz. Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Angostura	..	21 0
Orange Bitters	24 0	13 8
Brandy do.	2pints 12	0
Pomalo & Orange Bitters		
Wine Bitters		
Ginger Brandy	25 0	..
Orange do.	20 0	..
Orange Wine	16 0	..
Ginger Wine	16 0	..
Milk Punch	25 0	..
Vermouth, French	17 0	..
Do. Italian	18 0	..

LIQUEURS.	Single Bots.	Pts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse Green	8 0	4 12
Do. Yellow	6 12	4 12
Cherry Brandy	3 2	1 14
Creme de Cacao	4 0	..
Creme de Noyeau	4 0	2 4
Curacao Orange & White	5 8	2 12
Kummel	3 10	..
Maraschino de Zara	4 0	2 4

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Superior	39 0	21 6
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	46 0	24 8

WHISKIES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine old Glenlivet	24 0	..
Extra special Liqueur Glenlivet	26 0	..
Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24 0	..
Old Irish	24 0	..
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe, one*	27 0	..
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe, two**	30 0	..
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe, three***	33 0	..

BRANDIES.

Treacher's Pale Cognac	29 0	..
Do. Old Pale Cognac	31 0	..
Do. Heart Labelled	37 0	..
Do. Special Invalid	61 0	..

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Fine old	24 0	12 0
Carlowitz	19 0	10 0
Marsala	18 8	..
Madeira	32 0	..

STILL BURGUNDIES.

Chambertin	33 0	17 8
Pommard	23 0	12 8
Macon	25 0	13 8
Beaune	20 0	11 0
Chablis	20 0	11 0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

Rich Red	41 0	22 0

HOLLANDS & GIN.

Old Hollands, in cases 15 flasks	21 0	..
Dry Unsweetened	21 8	..
Old Tom	15 0	..
Plymouth Gin	21 0	..

SAUTERNES.

Haut Sauternes	33 0	17 8
Sauternes	24 0	13 8
Barsac	21 0	11 8

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica	24 0	...

PRESERVED PROVISIONS DEPARTMENT.

(*Every Article Guaranteed.*)

STILTON, GORGONZOLA, AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE, PER LB., Rs. 1-4.

HAMS AND BACON.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. ....per lb.	1 0
Ham, boiled, 2 lb. tins ....each	1 7
Wiltshire Bacon, flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, ... per lb.	0 14
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut ... ,,	0 15
Do. in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each .....per lb.	1 3

TONGUES.

American Lunch Tongues.per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch Tongue ,,	1 0
Savory Tongue, Belgravian ,,	2 0
Ox Tongues, dried in tins ..each	5 8
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins ..... each	6 0
Ox Tongues, Prime Pic-nic.per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu ..... ,,	2 2
Ox Cheek, Collard ..... ,,	0 13

TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES, CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.

		Per bot. Rs. a.
Apples	Gooseberries	0 11
Cranberries	Plum	
Rhubarb		0 10
Blackberries	Damsons	
Black Currants	Greengages	0 13
Cherries & Currants	Red Currants	
Raspberries		
Raspberries & Currants		0 14

TART FRUITS IN TINS.

Poncon's Peaches.....per bot.	0 12
Apples in tins of 1 gallon. ,,	1 4

CHEESE.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each .....per lb.	0 13
Double Gloster, in cut .... ,,	0 14
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only) per lb.	0 13
Gruyere, on cut ..... ,,	0 14
Stilton, from 10 to 14 lbs. each	When in season
Roquefort, from 4 to 6 lbs. each	
Gorgonzola, from 16 to 20 lbs. each,	
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs each, per lb.	1 2
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1 3

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (*Paté de Foie Gras*) Truffled	3 4
Partridge (*Paté de Perdreaux*)	Without Truffles, 2 14
Snip (*Paté de Becassines*)	
Woodcock *Paté de Becasses*)	
Goose (*Paté de Foie Gras*), Truffled, small tin	1 10

PATES.

Bekravian Pate .....per tin	0 14
Glencairn Camp Pie ..... ,,	1 4
Ham and Chicken (*Crosse & Blackwell's*) ..... per tin	0 14
Veal and Ham ..... ,,	0 14
Yorkshire Game, small tins ,,	1 2
Do. Pork do. .. ,,	0 14

CHRISTMAS PLUM-PUDDING AND MINCE MEAT.

Puddings, in hermetically sealed tins, weighing 2 lbs. ..... each	2 4
Mince Meat, in 1 lb. jars..... ,,	1 0

PRESERVED FISH.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Anchovies, in Oil.....per bottle	0 12
Caviare, real Russian.....per tin	1 8
Cod, fresh.....1 lb. tins ,,	0 10
Do. Roes, fresh ..... ,,	0 10
Digby Chicks ..... ,,	0 11
Haddock, fresh....1 lb. tins ,,	0 9
Do. Findon..... ,,	0 11
Do. kippered, Blanch-flowers.....per tin	0 11
Herrings, fine, fresh ..... ,,	0 6
Do. kippered..... ,,	0 11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins, per tin	0 12
Do. Red selected Fish ,,	1 0
Do. in Tomato Sauce ,,	0 13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon .....per tin	1 7
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad .....per tin	0 9
Mackerel, fine, fresh ..... ,,	0 8
Do. kippered ..... ,,	0 15
Oysters, Milton, Crosse & Blackwell's ..... per tin	0 14
Oysters, American, pint tins ,,	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil ..... ,,	0 12
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins, per tin	0 10
Do. do. Crosse, & Blackwell's 1 lb. tin .....per tin	1 4
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins .....per tin	0 7
Do. do. double tins .. ,,	0 11
Sardines, au Citron ..... ,,	0 10
Do. do. ..... ,,	1 0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's ..... ,,	1 3
Sprats, dried ..... ,,	0 12
Thon marine	
Turbot, fresh ..... ,,	0 12
Whitebait, real Blackwall ,,	1 2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0 15

DESSERT ITEMS.

Our Stock is replete with Novelties to which we respectfully direct the attention of our Patrons.

DRY PRESERVED FRUITS.

	Rs. a.
Almonds, real Jordan.....per tin	1 3
Almonds and Raisins, in stoppered bottles .....per bot.	2 6
Apple Rings (Evaporated Apples), 2 lb. tins .....per tin	1 10
Crystallized Fruits, in stoppered bottles .....per bot.	2 2
Crystallized Fruits, in stoppered bottles, small..per bot.	1 4
Crystallized Fruits, loose.per lb.	2 0
Crystallized Ginger.....per tin	1 10
Currants, finest Zante, in 2 lb. bottles .....per bot.	0 14
Figs, Turkey .....per tin	1 8
Figs, Finest Elme, in boxes (when in season).per box	
French Plums, in 1 lb. glass jars .....per jar	1 1
Do. 2 lb. .. per jar	2 2
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins .....per tin	2 0
Raisins, Finest Muscatel, in bottles .....per bot.	2 2
Raisins, for Pudding, in 2 lb. bottles .....per bot.	0 14

DESSERT FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Cherries	Mangoes	Per bot. 1 8
Chinoes	Strawberries	
Peaches	Mixed Fruits	
Apricots	Greengages	

AMERICAN DESSERT FRUITS.

	Rs. a.
Apples ..... per tin	0 9
Raspberries and Raspberries ..... per tin	1 0
Apricots Pears Greengages Plums Pineapple Strawberries Grapes White Cherries ..... per tin	1 5
Peaches,	

FRUIT SYRUPS RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Black Currant Raspberry	Per pt.	0 14
Gooseberry Red Currant		
Orange Strawberry		
Pineapple		
Lemon and Ginger Syrups.....	per pint	0 12
Do. do. do. ...	per qt.	1 4
Raspberry Vinegar	4 pints.	0 8
Do. do.	pints.	0 14

CHINA PRESERVES.

Chow-Chow Comquotz, and Ginger..... per jar	2 0

CANDIED AND DRY PEELS.

Citron Peel	1 lb tin.	1 4
Lemon, Orange, and Mixed Peels	1 lb. tin	1 0

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

		Rs. a.
Acid Drops	Per bot.	0 6
Raspberry Drops		
Pear Drops		
Barley Sugar		
Mixed Comfits		
Sugared Almonds		
Pineapple Drops ...		
Almond, Caraway, Coriander Comfits, and Scotch Mixture	per lb.	0 3
Liqueur Comfits, Fruits, Birds' Eggs, &c.	per lb.	1 12
Nougat de Montelimart (a very delicate French Confection)	per box	0 14
Everton Toffee	small tin	0 6
Do.	large tin	0 12
Butter Scotch.....	small tin	0 6
Do.	large tin	0 12

FANCY CRACKERS, BON-BONS

Rosewater Crackers	per doz.	1 4
Cosaques..per box from	As. 12 to	5 6
Wedding Cake Boxes ..	per doz.	1 10

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

Apricots Pears. Cherries Mixed Fruits. Greengages		Per bot 2-4

SPRAYS AND SPRIGS OF

HOLLY MISTLETOE AND FLOWERS.

ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT GLASS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS.

CRACKERS, BON-BONS, SWEETS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Callisons .....per box	1 8	Crystallized Jujubes ...per lb.	1 6
Chocolate Almonds ....½ lb. tins	1 12	Almond Rock .....per lb.	1 0
Chocolate Ball-, *a la Rent* .....per doz.	1 6	Abricotines	
Chocolate Creams, in tins .....As. 14 to	1 8	Acid Drops .....per lb.	3 12
Chocolate Excellance.		Do. Tablets .....per bottle	0 10
Chocolate Ginger.....per lb.	2 8	Birds' Eggs Princesse.	
Chocolate Napolitain, in tins .....As. 14 to	1 6	Dragee Almond .....per lb.	2 4
Chocolate Nougat .....½ lb. tin	0 14	Edinburgh Rock..... per lb.	1 4
Chocolate Pastilles ....½ lb. tin	1 0	Fondants, Simple .. per lb.	1 6
Chocolate do. .... per lb.		Imperial Almonds	
Chocolatines .....per lb.		Italian Fruits .....per lb.	1 6
Cocoanut Tablets .....per lb.	0 14	Jujubes	
		Nougat.....per box	0 8

	Rs. a.
Liqueur Panachis.....per lb.	1 6
Liqueur Dragees	
Marzipau Balls, *a la Russe* .....per doz.	1 6
Nougatines	
Pralines, Rose .....per lb.	2 4
Pralines, Vanille.....per lb.	2 4
Pink Sugarcandy .....per lb.	1 0
Peppermint Cushions ..per lb.	0 14
Pastilles de Guimauds per lb.	3 0
Swiss Pralines .....per lb.	1 6
Turkish Delight .....per box	0 12
Variety Rock.....per lb.	0 14
White Sugarcandy.....per lb.	1 0

ICED FRUIT CAKES, ALMOND CAKES, SULTANA CAKES.

TOYS.—For Children a very superior selection suitable for all ages.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

SILVERWARE.

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAKWARE

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND ORNAMENTS.

AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED BY THE MANAGEMENT.

Catalogues of every Department free on Application.

The only business place illuminated with Electric Light.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

PURVEYORS AND CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATE WARE.

GOOD ELECTRO-PLATE, such as our's taken care of, and not cleaned with sandpaper will last for many years, and always look well. Even when the very substantial coating in Silver does in time wear off in places, we can renew it again at a comparatively trifling cost. If this were more generally known we believe that more persons would avail themselves of the convenience, and many useful or decorative articles now thrown aside, or thrown away at Auctions, as no longer serviceable might be made to confer a fresh term of pleasure and usefulness upon their agreeably surprised owners.

LIQUOR FRAMES.

The bottle is a blue glass owl with two quaint little blue glass tots. The head and neck of the owl, in oxidized partially gilt, turning back on a hinge when the bottle is to be used ; the frame and stand in plain electro-plate ... ... Rs. 35

Electro-plated liquor frame, 3 engraved glass decanters with cut stoppers ; a substantial article ... ... ,, 50

A pretty little liquor frame in the form of a blue glass champagne bottle on a round plated waiter, with a plated cap in imitation of the wired cork and foiled neck, completed with 4 miniature engraved champagne glasses of the old-fashioned long shape... ... ... ,, 25

TANKARDS.

Stoneware Tankards, painted in appropriate designs, with plated rims and jointed covers, 8 in. and 9 in. high ... ... ,, 18

A Mammoth Tankard of the same description, 24 in. high, holds a most portentous drink. On the cover is a grotesque infantile figure of Hymen in a helmet ... ,, 75

A profusely ornamented partially gilt tankard, with cover, 11 in. high ... ... ,, 45

A large one, with finely drawn classical figures in relief, and surmounted by a rampant lion with shield, 16 in. high ... ... ,, 100

CLARET JUGS.

Plain, engraved, cut, and tinted glass jugs, elegantly mounted, Rs. 25, 30, 35, 45, & ,, 60

WINE SETS.

A small simple wine service consisting of round plated engine-turned tray with white engraved glass claret jug, plated top and handle, and six thin engraved glasses to match, like the illustration ... ... ,, 50

A full size ruby Bohemian glass wine service, very richly mounted with gilt and oxidised top, handle, foot and stand, with six ruby goblets ... ... ,, 150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS 88. "SPECIAL SHIPMENT."

"NEW GOODS." NEW YEAR 89.

ALL DEPARTMENTS REPLETE WITH NOVELTIES.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY

'XMAS!! EXHIBITION!!! NEW YEAR!!

PRESENTS!!! PRESENTS!!!!

PHOTO FRAMES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

FROM

PARIS AND LONDON,

at prices to suit all.

FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

GRAND STUDIO. P. VUCCINO, MEDOW STREET.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.

HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRAT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, also on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, these days being public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1888."

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th December, 1888.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT in aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S FUNDS will be held in the Town Hall, on the 16th January, 1889. Further details will be published hereafter. The following ladies and gentlemen have already consented to take part:—Mrs. ADAMS, Mrs. WALKER, Mr. METAXAS, and Mr. WYER.

LOCAL SUPPLY.

SEALED TENDERS for CLOTH, SERGE, GARNITURE, &c., for 1891-92 and 1892-93 of Indian Manufacture and for country leather, such as cow and sheep skins, &c., and contingent articles such as charcoal, tallow, &c., and pasking and dammering clothing stores for 1889-90 and 1890-91 will be received up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1889, by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bombay, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, who will furnish forms and conditions of tender on application.

W. P. LATOUCHE, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Dept. Bombay, 11th December, 1888.

SALVATION ARMY.

NIGHT OF NIGHTS.
SALVATION VARIETIES.
ON
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 8 p.m.
Such a treat.
MAJOR AJEET SING IN COMMAND.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY,

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B " "		1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		1	8
Ivy Correspondence		1	0
Swallow		0	12
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		2	4
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	5	0
Revolving Cabinet	"	6	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	3	0
Saratoga Cabinet	"	4	0
Three Volume Cabinet	each	3	0
C-24 Cabinet		0	12
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	per packet	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note		0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 18th December for circulation and Sale :—

FICTION.

	Rs.	a.
Belgravia Annual	0	12
Concerning John Knox; by G. Colemore	1	8
Curse of Koshin; by Lewis Wingfield	3	12
Digger Dick's Darling; by Mrs. A. Blitz	0	12
Gentleman's Annual; by T. W. Speight	0	12
Galloping Days at the Deanery; by C. T. C. James	0	12
Indian Fairy Tales; by Mark Thornhill	2	10
Inner House; by W. Besant, Cloth	1	2
Judy Annual; by E. G. Dalziel	0	12
Life through the Crannies, Cloth	1	2
Life's Morning; by Geo. Gessing, 3 Vols	23	10
Mountain Kingdom; by D. L. Johnstone	3	12
Maids of Dalverton; by Guy Balguy	0	12
Russian Princess; by Tray Turnerellis	0	12
Spell of Aushtaroth; by Duffield Osborne	3	12
School Board Essays; by E. King	0	12
Witch of the Hills; by Florence Warden, 2 Vols	15	12

BIOGRAPHY.

Career of Major Broadfoot, C.B.; by Major W. Broadfoot, R.E.	11	4
Frederick, Crown Prince, &c.; by Rodd, Cloth	1	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Autography; by W. P. Frith, R. A.	4	8
Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir R. Temple	4	8
The Fleet; by John Ashton	5	10

HISTORY.

Story of the Nations, "Persia"	3	12

TRAVELS.

1,000 Miles up the Nile; by A. B. Edwards	5	10
To Siam and Malaya; by Caddy	9	0

'XMAS NUMBERS.

Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker, with 1 Plate	0	4
Weldon's Bazaar of Children Fashions, 1 Plate	0	4
Weldon's Ladies' Journal, 1 plate	0	8
Pictorial World, with one Coloured Pictures	1	0
Graphic, with two Coloured Pictures	1	0
Illustrated London News, with three Coloured Pictures	1	0
Yule Tide, with one Coloured Picture	1	0
Harper's Magazine	0	14
Family Dressmaker	0	4

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of MONDAY, the 7th January, 1889, for the SUPPLY of OIL, TALLOW, and WASTE, required for the Kutni Branch for the First 6 months of 1889 to be delivered at Umaria.

Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract can be had on application to the Chief Store-keeper of the line on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders may be for the whole or part of the stores required.

Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money, which will be forfeited if the person whose Tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of his Tender.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for small Stores, Kutni Branch" and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of a Tender.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Nagpur, 15th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRICUMDASS DOONGERSEY, BAI RADHABAI, widow of GOCULDASS DOONGERSEY and BAI MOTISABOO, widow of HEERJEE DOONGERSEY, have contracted TO SELL to the Trustees of the Estate and effects of the late KANJEE KILTSEY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near the Malabar Hill, being in the sub-district formerly of Bhooleshwar, now of Bombay, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ——, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No ——, and bounded on the north by the property of Parmanund Laldass, on the west by the Public Road, on the east by the property of Gangjee Sewjee, and on the south by the property of Ramjee Chutoor, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No 41 Medow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be neglected as null and void.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1888.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for the Purchasers.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

HUNDREDS OF NEW DESIGNS AT ALL PRICES
From Annas 2 and upwards.
ALSO
BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Dec, 22ND,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 2 | The Rest of the House, Re. 1
Doors open at 3-30 p.m. Performance, 4 o'clock.

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

NOTICE.

H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND QUADRILLE PARTY to be held in their Quarters, Government House, Parell, on MONDAY, 24th December, 1888.

Admission, Rs. 2. LADIES FREE.

E. CONBOY, Sergt.-Major,
H. E. the Governor's Band.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

NO PRACTICES during CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

R. B. NIXON,
Hony. Conductor.
Bombay, 19th Dec, 1888.

A MEETING of the EX-STUDENTS and STUDENTS of the Fort High School, who have subscribed to the Testimonial Fund raised for Mr. D. S. MODY, the late Head Assistant Master of the Institution, will be held in the hall of the Circle Litteraire, Church Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 6 p.m., to consider the form of address and testimonial to be presented to Mr. Mody.

Subscribers are requested to attend.

FORT WARD PUBLIC MEETING.

THE ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING of the FORT WARD will be held on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., at the residence of Mr. Liladhar Shamjee Jadhavjee, close to the Gaiety Theatre, Waudby Road, Fort.

LILADHAR SHAMJEE JADHAVJEE,
HOMANJEE BYRAMJEE PATEL,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretary.
Ratepayer's Standing Committee, Fort Ward.
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1888.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that REUBEN DAVID ESRAEL, of Bombay, in the month of February, 1888, granted a POWER of ATTORNEY to ISAAC EPHRAIM and SYED AHMED, for the purpose of collecting moneys due to him. It has lately come to his knowledge that the abovenamed persons without authority have been dealing with certain property of the said Reuben David Esrael, by mortgaging a house situated in Bombay, and belonging to him, and by selling a house situate in Poona, which formerly belonged to him, but was given by him to his daughter, Sunba Kathoon, in the month of November, 1887.

Notice is therefore given to the Public that the above acts of the said Isaac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed or either of them were without authority, and beyond the purport and intention of the said power of Attorney, and that any acts hitherto done by the said Isaac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed, save and except the recoveries of moneys is no way binding upon the said Reuben David Esrael, who hereby CANCELS the said POWER of ATTORNEY. Any person or persons who may hereafter have any dealings with the said Isaac Ephraim and Syed Ahmed under that power of Attorney will do so at his or their risk and peril.

WINTER, BURDER, AND BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Reuben David Esrael.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT to a requisition in that behalf, dated 11th December, 1888, and addressed to the Directors by (83) Members of the Company, holding in the aggregate (264) Shares.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1888, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions or such one or more of them as may be deemed expedient:—

I. That in lieu of clause, 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following be substituted :—

"5. That the Directors shall not allot or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares of the Company without the sanction of the Company in general meeting first had and obtained."

II. That immediately after clause 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following clauses be inserted.

"32 a.—The Directors shall nominate an agent at Ahmedabad, to whom it shall be lawful for the members there residing to present any instrument of transfer, and the certificate of the share, the subject of such transfer."

"32 b.—The said Agent shall forward such instrument and certificate to the Directors in Bombay, and pending registration, he shall grant unto the intended transferee a provisional transfer receipt."

"32 c.—If the transfer shall have been duly approved of by the Directors, the transferee, if then living at Ahmedabad, shall be entitled to receive from the said agent, his transfer receipt to be exchanged for the said provisional receipt, also his share certificate."

III. That immediately after clause 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following clause be inserted.

"129 a.—Members residing at Ahmedabad shall be entitled to receive and to be paid their Dividends at that place, and the Directors shall make such arrangements, as they may think proper, in this behalf."

Should the said Resolutions or any of them be passed by the required majority, the same will be submitted for confirmation to a Second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Directors,
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	" 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's	Gold Foil	" 60

HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—

NIERSTEINER, 1874	"	19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	"	22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	"	37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	"	48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand, for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. A responsible Agent wanted in Bombay to sell these Patents outright, or to form a Company for working the same. Liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

CANTWELL & Co.,
Consulting Engineers and Patent Agents,
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE MEAT, and PLUM PUDDINGS, are now ready.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

TO LET, Comfortable and Airy APARTMENTS and a small HOUSE, suitable for families, at Girton House, No. 1, Foras Road, near the Grant Road Station. Rent, Rs. 40.

BACK BAY BATHS.—The BATHS will be CLOSED at 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, 25th December.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 4-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "R. A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PARIS SWEETS, Vanilla and Pistaches, Almonds, Apricots, Crystallised mixed Fruits, Raspberry and Vanilla Biscuits.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS! Selling off hundreds daily; come soon and make your selections; from one pice. Two annas discount in the rupee.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

FOR SALE, a well bred FOX-TERRIER DOG, thoroughly game, twelve months old.—Apply on board, s.s. Saint Fillans, Victoria Dock.

ADJUSTABLE READING LAMPS, with Green Shade, in Polished Brass.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WHAT can you buy CHEAPER than a TOY, from anna one, and DOLLS, from annas two. Hundreds of Schools and Families have expressed their satisfaction.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS and other CARDS.—S. P. C. K. Depo, St. John's House, Baboola Tank Road, near Jamsetjee Hospital. Attractive Stock of New and Cheap Cards. Depot open 11 a.m. till 5-30 p.m.

ELPHINSTONIAN GATHERING COMES OFF on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at the E. H. School Buildings. Subscription per head, Rs. 5.—Apply to Mr. N. N. GAZDAR, care of Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

BONA FIDE and UNRESERVED SALE of Japanese Curiosities and Silk Embroideries, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s rooms, on SATURDAY, 22nd December. Property on view.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! Christmas and New Year's Cards, French and English Confectionary, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Ladies' Companions and Plush Bags, Toys, Perfumeries, Powders, and Crackers. Crystallized Fruits, Ices, Wines, and Spirits of the best quality. To be had at the Vienna Confectionery, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED, at reasonable prices, good HACK, up to weight; also 14ft. Hill-tent, Sleeping Pal, Raoti, and Necessary.—Executive Engineer, Surat.

WANTED, a First-Class European Tailor's CUTTER to go up-country.—Apply BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK to collect indents. None need apply who cannot take charge of the business independently. References required.—Apply "MANUFACTURER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a first-class MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER for a large mill in Bombay. Liberal terms to a really competent man.—Apply "AGENTS," care of this paper

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, at once, a few good COMPOSITORS.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE to accompany a lady and 3 children to England about February next; must be a good sailor.—Apply to Mrs. TURNER JONES, River Lodge, Kirkee.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*.—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREACH CANDY FURNISHED HOUSE to let.—Apply to R., Branch High Court.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms,

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 59 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP of VICEREGAL PARTY taken at Government House, Malabar Point. Copies to be had from BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, INDIAN SUBJECTS. BOURNE, & SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, in Mahogany, by Doerner, Stuttgart, in perfect order, nearly new, to be sold to highest bidder, on SATURDAY next, 22nd December, at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, corner of Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SPECIALLY PACKED for 'XMAS PRESENTS.—Nothing would be a more suitable present than 5 or 10 lbs. Boxes of our Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 14 per lb.—DANTRA, 21 and 22, Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have now received an important Shipment of HATS, CAPS, &c., ex S. S. "BRINDISI" of most recent Fashionable Shapes and Shades and of Superior quality manufactured to our order by Messrs. Lincoln Bennett and Co.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. | ROENISCH.
COLLARD AND COLLARD. | PLEYEL AND WOLFF.

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very high alled Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.		Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)		Rs. 65.
500 " Do.		Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., claim to have devoted themselves very successfully to this special branch of their business, and their collection of Chronographs and complicated Watches stands absolutely unrivalled not only in respect of the variety attained, but also of the accuracy and finished perfection of the work. Of these as well as other kinds of watches, they make various classes at different prices, to meet the capacity of various purses; but though they do their best to give good value to all, they are obliged to confess that the highest price commands the best watch.

			Rs.
German Silver, Double Crystal Chronograph Watch, Keyless		ever	65
Silver,	do.	do.	85
Gold,	do.	do.	165

The above have the Chronograph Hand at the Back.

	Rs.
Silver Crystal Face, Keyless Lever, Chronograph Watch carrying Chronograph hand on the same dial	125
Similar to above but in Hunting Case	140
Gold Crystal Face, do.	375
Do., Hunting Case	395

The above are of the Highest Quality.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to agents having sale and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses hooted to sleigh and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on FRIDAY, the 4th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify, the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for, will be paid for and removed from the company's premises not later than the 31st March next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the purchaser will be required to make at once, an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th Dec., 1888.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage Stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials.

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and gives a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter."—Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; while a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

PRICE FOUR ANNAS.
THE XMAS NUMBER
OF
THE WEEK'S NEWS
WILL CONTAIN
FLEETWOOD'S END,
The Story of Two Christmas Eves.
A complete Tale, by ADELINE SERGEANT.
BAA BAA BLACK SHEEP,
A Christmas Tale, by RUDYARD KIPLING.
THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF
THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE.
By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT,
Author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."
AND A BUDGET OF
XMAS LITERATURE.
Orders should be addressed to the
MANAGER "Pioneer" Office,
Allahabad.
On Sale at all Railway Bookstalls.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

XMAS CONFECTIONERY CHOCOLATE and BON BONS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Medow-street

XMAS CAKES and ORNAMENTS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Fort.

XMAS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned meeting of Rate-payers, Fort Ward, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nurjehan (s), from Calcutta and Coast; and Hindoo (s), Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lawada (s), for Galle; Kerbella (s), Karachi and London; I. M. S. Dalhousie, Karwar; and Sorrento (s), Hull,

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s.s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow at 2 p.m.

NOTICE.—By the kind permission of Captain Avellan and the officers, the band of H. I. M. S. Rynda will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-30.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A Hindoo mendicant, named Bheesaur, aged about 35 years, who is said to be subject to epileptic fits, fell into the Bhuleshwar Tank on Tuesday evening. He was at once rescued by a townsman and a Police Ramoosee who witnessed the occurrence.

THEFT.—Ahmed bin Ally Jahn was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing three articles of wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 16-8, the property of Dawood Yussuff, a labourer, on Monday last. Complainant suspected Ahmed bin Ally, and had him arrested by the police. Ahmed, on pleasing guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT LOHAR STREET.—On Tuesday morning it was discovered that the shop of Dewjee Passoo, a dealer in grain at Lohar Street, was broken into on the night previous the entrance being effected through a window, facing a sweepers' gully being forced open. Two boxes within the premises were found forced open, by the staples being wrenched off, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 323, stolen therefrom.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade this evening at half-past five o'clock the following programme :—

March	Ontario ..... Conboy.
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe.
Selection	Der Freischutz... C. M. V. Weber.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore. Sullivan.
Valse	Daddy ..... Bucalossi.
Polka	Par Force ..... Strauss.

LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE.—In another column Messrs Bourne and Shepherd advertised as for sale copies of two admirable photographs they have made in connection with Lord Dufferin's departure. The first of these represents scene at the Apollo Bunder as His Excellency is about to leave the state carriage; as the entrance to the "mundap" on the Bunder; the second depicts a group taken outside Government House, Malbabar Point, and includes Lord and Lady Dufferin, their daughters and Lord and Lady Reay, and the respective staffs of Lord Dufferin and Lord Reay. Both photographs are exquisite specimens of the photographer's art.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Butterfield charged Luximon Mahado before Mr. Hamilton with selling liquor without a license. It appeared that on Tuesday night a sepoy stopped two natives who were going along the streets a little the worse for liquor, and then found two bottles of liquor with them. On questioning them the sepoy learnt that they had bought the liquor from the accused, who, it was found, had no license to sell the stuff. The prisoner was employed by Parsee liquor seller and used to gather the contents of empty casks, which he bottled and sold. The police found a large earthen vessel and about a dozen bottles full of liquor, which they seized. The prisoner had no defence to make, and was fined Rs. 15

A GANG OF THIEVES.—Superintendent H. Brewin yesterday placed Velji Darsi and three other Banias before Mr. Hamilton on several charges of theft of wearing apparel and silver ornaments. It appeared that on Tuesday the police were informed that the prisoners, who lived in Mr. Brewin's division of the native town, were bad men of bad character, and were persons who were possessed of a good deal of money. Inquiries were made with regard to them, and it was discovered that several Marwaree pawnbrokers had received property, both ornaments and wearing apparel, from several of the prisoners. The police promptly detained these men, and learnt that they had had dealings with the Marwarees. Further investigations brought to light their connection with several large thefts which had lately taken place, and most of the property taken then was found with the pawnbrokers, while a certain portion had been despatched to Kutch. A receipt for a box thus sent was found with Velji when he was arrested. Mr. Brewin asked for a remand, so as to enable the police to make further enquiries.

A DARING BURGLAR.

ABDUL HASSAN TYABALLY, a young Borah, was charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Hamilton with attempted housebreaking in Chuckla on Wednesday morning. Mr. Brewin, who stated the circumstances of the case, said that the accused had been convicted on three successive occasions since 1885, and each time shortly after his release from jail, after serving the last two terms of imprisonment. The last time he came out of jail was on the 14th of September this year, and since that date several cases of serious house-breaking occurred in the locality in which he lived. It appeared that yesterday morning a sepoy, who was going his rounds, met the accused coming out of a house. When questioned he at once replied that he was living in the house, but the policeman was not satisfied with this, and proceeded to search him. The prisoner objected to being thus treated, but his conduct strengthened the sepoy's suspicions, and the latter, with the assistance of another policeman, did make a search with the result that they found a burglar's crowbar secreted about him. On this the accused overthrew both the policemen and ran away. He was, however, captured, and as he was being removed, a resident in the neighbourhood complained to the sepoys that some one had entered his house and had attempted to break open his safe. Mr. Brewin added that the crowbar showed signs of having been inserted in a safe, being coloured green, and from other marks. He was certain the accused had made the attempt, and finding it difficult was leaving the house, when he met the policeman. The prisoner was well known, and during the last few weeks had kept the locality quite alive with his exploits in this particular line. His Worship remarked that he was quite a youth. Mr. Brewin admitted that he was, all the same a jail bird and a daring burglar. The magistrate remanded the case as derived.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

AFTER Superintendent Brewin had concluded with his cases before Mr. Hamilton, the third Presidency Magistrate, his Worship took occasion to enquire of that officer if it was true that crime generally was on the increase. The Magistrate remarked that since he had noticed certain correspondence in the daily papers regarding this matter, he had taken the trouble to tabulate a statement of cases which had come before him, and they showed that there was rather a diminution than increase in crime.

The Superintendent stated that, as a matter of fact, the number of cases of theft in buildings up to date were less by a hundred than they were during the same period of last year. No doubt there was an increase in the number of cases of house-breaking in some portions of the island, particularly in the F and G Divisions, but that the police were in possession of information, and they hoped before long to bring those responsible for these offences to book. The statements regarding public insecurity, which had from time to time appeared in one of the daily papers, were based on slender foundations. The writer, no doubt, gathered his information of undetected cases from the local columns of the daily papers, which obtained the information from the daily reports submitted by Superintendents to the Commissioner. These cases were noted, and at the end of a week or so were referred to in a sensational letter. The number of cases detected by the police were never mentioned, and, therefore, no conception could be formed how far the police had failed in their duty. A cry was being raised for an increase in the strength of the force, but even if the police were quadrupled, still there would be naturally a certain number of cases which would go undetected unless the force were gifted with superhuman intelligence.

The Magistrate : Very naturally.

The matter then dropped.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refreshment to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT THE FORT POLICE COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Bejonjee Dosabhoy Doctor and others, Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, on behalf of the first defendant, appeared before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Parsons, and applied for a review of the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Mr. Inverarity's client and fined him Rs. 20.

Mr. Inverarity, in stating the nature of the application, read the petition, which stated that the petitioner was, along with others, on the 25th October last, convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 22 of Act 48 of 1860, of the offence of disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 14th October, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid. The petitioner had appeared in the Matriculation Examination and resided with his father, Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee, in Borah Bazar Street. On Sunday afternoon, the 14th October last, petitioner went to play cricket as usual on the Esplanade, and after the game was finished, he remained talking to his companions till 7-30 p.m. They were nine in number, and they then prepared to go homewards, and with that intention left the Esplanade, and passed the new road leading from Tatta's Building to Hornby Row, walking in batches of five each above twenty paces' distance from each other. When the batch in which the petitioner was reached the foot-path on the other side of the Presidency Magistrate's court, they heard a noise coming from the direction of the court; and immediately afterwards they saw a stout European come up running to them bareheaded. Three of petitioner's companions fled in different directions, and before petitioner had any time to realise his position, the European caught hold of him by the neck and one arm, while another person, whom petitioner could not recognise, held his other arm, and they then dragged him into the precincts of the court. He was completely taken aback, and cried out that he was innocent; but the European, notwithstanding, gave him two or three pushes with his knee in his back; and from the effect of the violence received, his cap and turban fell off his head somewhere on the tramway lines. As soon as petitioner was brought near the court, the European handed him over to police sepoys, who dragged him into the chowkey. Within a quarter of an hour after the arrest, petitioner's brother, a solicitor of the High Court, repaired to the chowkey, and after waiting for nearly three-quarters of an hour, succeeded in liberating him on bail. Various other persons, seven in all, were also arrested about the same time as the petitioner, and were tried jointly with him. The trial lasted four days, and the petitioner was convicted as mentioned before. The only evidence against petitioner was that of a police sepoy, 714 A, Baboo Gunnoo, who stated that the accused No. 4 went up the verandah of the court and wanted to know the number of another sepoy; that a scuffle then ensued; that several Parsees went to the assistance of the accused No. 4 and tried to release him from the custody of the sepoy; that at this juncture, Superintendent MacDermott came downstairs from the fourth floor of the court-house and ordered the sepoys to arrest the Parsees; that at that time the petitioner dealt a blow to the sepoy (the witness) and began to run away; that witness followed the petitioner and arrested him on the steps of the court-house. Several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, but none of them gave any evidence against the petitioner. Superintendent MacDermott was also examined on behalf of the prosecution, and he contradicted Sepoy 714 A in so far that while the sepoy said that he saw ten or fifteen Parsees in the verandah when the Superintendent came downstairs, the latter swore that he only saw on that occasion the tail end of two or three Parsees going down the steps. Against this contradictory evidence, petitioner called three of his companions to prove the truthfulness of his statement, and they all corroborated the fact of the petitioner not having taken part in any disorderly behaviour, and stated that he was quietly proceeding homeward from the Esplanade. Petitioner also called Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moonshee, a Graduate of the University of Bombay and First Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat. Petitioner was unacquainted with this gentleman, and was altogether unaware that he had been an eye-witness of the occurrences of the 14th October until that fact was ascertained in the course of conversation between the petitioner's solicitor and him. He had been summoned to give evidence by one of the other accused persons. This witness stated that while he was waiting for a tram-car, he saw a European dragging some one from the opposite footpath towards the police court, and heard the cries of "I am innocent, I am innocent," the words uttered by petitioner. His brother and the head-master of his school gave evidence as to the exemplary conduct of petitioner both in and outside the school and as to his timid nature. Notwithstanding that all these facts were brought to the notice of the Magistrate, he convicted petitioner without weighing or even so much as alluding to the evidence adduced in his behalf in the judgment delivered by him. Petitioner submitted that the conviction was illegal and improper on the following among other grounds :—The magistrate was wrong in finding petitioner guilty of disorderly behaviour in a public place; he erred in finding that the petitioner, with the other accused, was a member of an unlawful assembly and had a common object; that he erred in law in not noticing the evidence of the witnesses called on behalf of petitioner, &c. Mr. Inverarity said his client was unfortunately identified, in the mind of the Magistrate with the other accused whereas he ought to have been tried separately because he was not one of the crowd. The evidence adduced in his behalf was not considered by the Magistrate, or even referred to, in giving his judgment in the case. Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, a solicitor of the High Court, had made an affidavit in support of this and other allegations of the petition. They had spent more than the amount of the fine in making this application, the object of which was to remove the stigma which the conviction attached to a young man just beginning life.

Mr. Justice Scott : The difficulty is whether we can interfere with the conviction in appeal. All that the petitioner says is that the Magistrate has not properly appreciated the evidence.

Mr. Inverarity said the Magistrate had not considered the evidence adduced by his client, which went to show that he was not in the crowd, but was in the footpath opposite the Police Court. The evidence of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moonshee, a disinterested spectator, went to show that the learned counsel's client was innocent. There was no written judgment given by the Magistrate; but their Lordships could call for a report on this part of the petition.

Mr. Justice Parsons : Mr. Crawley-Boevey is not in Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity said their Lordships could still call for the record and proceedings and for a report from the Magistrate on the point whether he had considered the evidence adduced on behalf of the accused. If he said he did, the learned counsel would be satisfied. But Mr. Inverarity urged that the Magistrate did not sufficiently discriminate his client's case from the others or consider the very important evidence adduced in his client's favour. There was no evidence of an unlawful assembly; and the learned counsel said para. 15 of the petition (in which it was stated that the Magistrate did not consider or even allude in his judgment to the evidence called on behalf of the accused) justified the present application.

Mr. Justice Scott : You have made out a strong case on the petition. We will send for the record and proceedings and call for a report from the Magistrate on para. 15 of the petition.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

YESTERDAY Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, took his departure from Bombay by the Raichore mail train, which left the Victoria Terminus at 1-30 p. m. His Excellency was accompanied by the Nawab Mehdi Ali, Mr. Furdonjee Jamsetjee, his private secretary, Sayad Ally Belgrami, home secretary to the Nizam's Government, Mr. Kaikhoshroo Temooljee, Tehsildar at Goolburga, Mr. Dosabhoy N. Chenoy, Mir Liakut Ali, A.D.C., and a number of other members of his staff. A large number of gentlemen assembled at the railway station to take formal leave of the Prime Minister. Amongst them, were, Colonel Beville, of the Marine Battalion, Messrs. Morton Frewin, F. Edgelow, Mr. Grattan Geary, Messrs. Cowasjee D. Furdonjee, Ruttonjee Sorabjee Moonshi, Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Mehta, Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthakee, Cursetjee Pestonjee Botliwalla Abdool Huk, Marwarry Devidat Dani, Dr. Kakhoshroo R. Viccajee, Messrs. Shamji Crushnawadna, Dawoodbhoy Moolji, and Cowasjee D. Rustomjee Banajee. Sir Asman Jah, on arriving at the station, was received by the gentlemen present and was decorated with garlands of flowers and presented with buquets. His Excellency travelled in the Nizam's saloon carriage which was attached to the mail train

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR BOX FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions. Mr. G. Reifforscheid Rs. 5, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Rs. 10, Mr. H.M. Phipson, a case bottled beer, M. Rs. 5, B. Rs. 5.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

IN addressing the meeting of rate-payers of the Bhuleshwar ward, held at the Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market on Sunday last, Mr Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, one of the selected candidates, said that the measures adopted by the Rate-payers' Association, in calling meetings for the different wards for the election of eligible members, must be considered as a step in furtherance of self-government, and although they might find several deficiences which it was not possible at the onset to remedy, yet time would give sufficient knowledge for an improvement in the right direction. People would learn to give independent votes, and it was not possible to teach people, at the very first, what duties and responsibilities were involved in the free and independent voting which they were called upon to give. England did not learn the advantages of self-government in one generation; and they must, therefore, abide by time, and with patience look for advantages. It was needless to express the speaker's convictions that it was the duty of every member to devote his best time and attention to Municipal matters; and although he himself was not a speech-making man, yet I dared say that if the rate-payers placed confidence in him, he gave them his assurance that it should be his first and imperative duty to look after their interests, not only by his presence at meetings of the Corporation, but by the keen interest he had already taken and would take in financial and sanitary measures, which were inaugurated for this vast and rising city—a city which is a pride and rare example for the whole of India,—for its self-governing body, a view expressed by the retiring Viceroy on his landing in Bombay the other evening. Sanitation and finance were the two principal objects to which every member was pledged to give his attention; but, as a member of the Hindoo Bhattia community, the speaker was a keen calculating merchant of rupees, annas, and pies, and he had always given his time to the study of the financial disbursements allotted to each work of improvement out of the vast municipal income of the city. Independently of the confidence reposed in him by the Standing Committee of the rate-payers for the Bhuleshwer ward, he must say that as a landlord owning large landed properties his firm and his partner, Messrs. Moolje Jetha and Company's firm, contributed, as consolidated rates and other taxes, no less a sum than Rs. 33,000 per annum on a net annual valuation of properties amounting to Rs. 1,90,000. If nothing else, that alone ought to be a sufficient reason for him to try his best to watch over the interests of the rate-payers in general, and his own in particular. The wants of the ward would pre-engage his attention. It required in many places widening of roads and other sanitary improvements. To carry out such measures, monetary arrangement must be first carefully made. They were aware that the cost of land had vastly increased within a short time in Bombay, and any surplus income of the Corporation must carefully be devoted to purchase of property in streets where there was a great need for widening of the same; but to do so, every caution must be exercised before paying away large sums. From the very commencement of Mr. Damodhur's joining the Corporation, it was his special study to move in the matter of the street improvement of their ward, and they must have been glad to learn that the Corporation had appointed a committee to devote its special attention to, and to report the needs of the whole of Bombay as regards street improvements. This committee was doing its work, and its report would be laid before the Corporation for its consideration, and the special needs of each locality would be discussed. It should then be his first duty to bring forward prominently before the Corporation the needs of their ward.

It shall also be his special aim to bring to the notice of the Corporation from time to time the unavoidable needs of their ward for other improvements as they arose. (Applause.)

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were disposed of ;

RE ALEXANDER LEATH.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. On the last occasion his lordship granted an interim order for only a fortnight, as it was thought that the insolvent had concealed his books and papers. Several affidavits had now been filed on behalf of the insolvent, which went to show that he kept no books of account. He had made a thorough search for all his papers, and what he could find he had deposited with the Official Assignee, including his bank book. He had also filed an affidavit to show that, although he has had dealings in money matters, he kept no regular accounts. He passed promissory notes, and on payment they were returned to him and destroyed. Mr. Starling, under the circumstances, asked for an extension of the interim order, remarking that if it were refused, his client would be dismissed from the employ of the Railway Company, which would thereby deprive him and his family of the means of livelihood.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. The insolvent's own affidavit went against the granting of the application. It showed that the insolvent had dealings in money matters, by reason of which he was expected to have kept books of account. The other affidavits showed that he had had dealings in Government paper and shares. The learned counsel's client, a brother-in-law of the insolvent, was prepared to swear that insolvent kept an account book, which had been seen in his possession. In connection with the transaction with the National Bank of India, the whole of the securities were transferred to Mr. Barton, which was a great hardship upon the learned counsel's client, who got nothing. His lordship remarked that the National Bank case was a pressing one. A further interim order was granted.

RE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE CHANDA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to file a fresh petition. The insolvent had filed a petition in April last, but it was dismissed. Since then circumstances had changed; insolvent had been arrested by a creditor and was now in jail. A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application. After some discussion, his lordship granted it.

RE MEHERJIBHOY NUSSERWANJEE VAJIFDAR.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS DHARAMDAS.

The insolvent applied in person for an extension of his interim order. It was extended to the 16th January next.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Samuel Moore, Runchordas Bhugwandas, Luxmon Yenkatti Cullaywar, Nanabhoy Framjee Divecha, Sunderao Luxmonjee Senoy, Chintamon Narhar Joshi, Lilu Gopal, G. A. da Cunha, and Gholam Hoosein Jan Mahomed.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer D. Balduino, Captain G. Dodero, sailing this morning at 11 a.m. :—For Genoa.—Captain and Mrs. L. Darling, Miss K. Miller, Mr. Jean Hertika, Mr. F. A. Nugent, Captain Morice, Mr. Gino Santucci, Professor M. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Goring, Miss Ellis, Mr. A. Biscaldi, Major F. W. Watkins, Mr. Braner, and Mr. A. L. Cheviillon. For Leghorn—Mr. Bartoti and four others. For Aden—40 deck.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA:—During the week ended the 8th of December there were 259 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 31·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 289 deaths, and the death-rate was 34·8 per thousand. There was no death from small-pox, 28 from cholera, 82 from fevers, 28 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed Races, 177 Hindus, 65 Mohamedans, and 5 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 8th December was 259 against 289 and 315 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 1. There were 28 deaths from cholera, against 43 and 59 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 82 and 25 respectively, against 85 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·2 per mile per annum, against 34·8, the mean of the last five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., was resumed on Tuesday.

Mr. Pendse was cross-examined in Baput's case.

In this comparative statement you see a marginal remark that Baput superseded twenty men ?—Yes.

What did you mean. Did you mean it was unusual ?—It was exceptional.

Do you remember any other Mamlatdar missing a grade ?—I do not remember.

Do you know Balaji Chitgadi ?—Yes.

He is now Deputy Collector ?—Yes.

Look at the Quarterly Civil List for October 1878, you find him head of the 4th grade and acting in the second grade ?—Yes.

THE CHARGES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Latham then proceeded to address the Court on the thirty-third charge, which he said was couched in more general language than the other charges. He would produce a list of cases of indebtedness as far as was known to them which they had discovered from the records of the Poona Courts. When those debts were incurred, the orders of the Government of India and of the Court of Directors were in force. He would refer the Commissioners to page 16 of Mr. Maynard's book.

The President : This book is not published by authority.

Mr. Latham : It is supplied by Government to its officers. By a Government Resolution of 1864 Government officers are not to borrow money from any persons in their jurisdiction. The penalty attached to this is dismissal from Government service. The other resolution of the 4th February 1863, refers to borrowing money from, or on the security of, subordinates.

Some discussion here ensued as to whether the extracts in the book were verbatim or not. Mr. Latham then produced the original order of the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of December 1844.

Mr. Latham said that in 1869 a question arose on this point; but Government decided their rules were explicit and refained from passing any further order as regarded Covenanted Servants; but a clause in a circular laid down that Uncovenanted servants were also bound by the rules.

Mr. Quinton : So that Mamlatdars are as much bound not to borrow money as any other Government servants ? (Laughter).

Mr. Latham then put in the despatch of the Court of Directors of 1843, the circular of the 27th March 1844, para 14 of the Despatch of Directors, dated 21st August 1844, and the circular of the 5th December, 1844.

Mr. Latham said that a certain number, in fact the majority, of the charges were admitted by Mr. Crawford. All the charges of mere indebtedness were admitted; but those of indebtedness to subordinates were not. He thought it would be well to have not merely the fact of borrowing brought out in evidence; but the amount of the debt too. He might say that in the cases of corruption the amount received was not of importance; but he thought in these cases that Government would attach some weight to the amount borrowed.

Karing Amirchand's case was then taken up. Vajaraj Jaswantraj was called and deposed :—The name of my firm is either Karing Amerchand or Natu Joravan. I know Mr. Crawford. My firm has had money dealings with him. My shop is in Poona. On the 13th February 1887, Mr. Crawford contracted a loan with my firm. I personally have no knowledge of this transaction. The bond is in the Court. I have a decree. The man who knows about it is in his native country. His name is Tarachand. I turn to the 8th of September 1887. There is an entry of Rs. 2,500. I know nothing of the matter. I no nothing personally of any of the loans. I turn to March 1888 there is an entry of Rs. 6,000. I was not here when that was paid.

Santopchand Nowalchand was next called and stated : I carry on business in Ganesh Peit, Poona. I know Mr. Crawford. I have had money dealings with him. I have lent him money. On the 10th September 1887, there is a loan of Rs. 9,000. I arranged this matter with Mr. Crawford myself. This is the promissory note on which the money was advanced. (Document put in). The endorsements on the back of the document are by a Vakeel. I believe I deducted Rs. 375 from the amount as interest. The entry in the books shows Rs. 125. That would be my six anna share. The sum was to be returned in a month. I think I charged him 2 per cent per mensem. There was no deduction on account of a former loan, Rs. 3,450 has been repaid. At page 25 of the day book I find Rs. 450 was repaid on the 14th November 1887. On the 28th of January 1888 Rs. 750 was repaid by the hands of Hanmantrao. On the 6th of February Rs. 150 was repaid by the hands of Hanmantrao. On the 3rd April Rs. 900 was repaid by the hands of Ranmantro; on the 28th of May Rs. 900 was repaid by Mr. Crawford. That left a balance of Rs. 5,850. I have obtained a decree for that amount. This is the decree. (Decree put in). The decree is only for the balance of principal. I did not charge more than one month's interest because I did not get my principal. I am quite sure I did not deduct more than what I have stated. The next loan is the 10th of January 1888 for Rs. 3,000. I arranged this myself. I advanced it of a cheque for the whole amount. The cheque was on the French Bank. (The entry of this was put in). The number of the cheque is 65,923. The date of the cheque is the 10th of February 1888. The rate of interest is Rs. 2-8 per cent per mensem. Rs. 75 were deducted out of the Rs. 3,000. The rest was paid in cash. That loan was repaid. Money used to be repaid either by the Saheb or Hanmantrao. The Saheb promised to pay me interest on the amount, but none has been paid. I returned the cheque before the interest was paid. On the 7th of May 1888 there is another loan for Rs. 5,000 entered. I lent this money myself on a cheque for Rs. 5,000, No. 67,825 on the French Bank. The interest was at the rate of 2½ per cent per mensem. That loan was paid off on the 26th of May. The cheques were returned to Mr. Crawford. They were not presented at the French Bank. I used to pay Hanmantrao commission. I paid him on every occasion on which he was present with the Saheb when I gave a loan to the Saheb. He was present on all three occasions. On the Rs. 9,000 I gave him Rs. 125. I also charged *Hoondawan* of the Saheb, and paid that amount to Hanmantrao. There was no fixed rate for this. I gave Hanmantrao Rs. 25 on the Rs. 3,000. On the Rs. 5,000 I gave him Rs. 50. No other deductions were made from the amounts.

Mr. Crawford asked the Commission to allow his cross examination to stand over.

Appajee Babajee Kurgupikar stated :—I am a money lender, carrying on business at Belgaum and Bombay. In 1883 I lived at Belgaum. On the 22nd March 1883, I lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 2,000. This is the promissory note passed by Mr. Crawford. (Note put in). Belgaum at that time was in the S. Division. In February 1886, I got a letter from Mr. Crawford about the promissory note. I gave that letter into the Judge's Court at Poona. No portion of that sum was paid, and I have obtained a decree for the money. (Decree dated 28th August put in.)

Mr. Crawford did not cross-examine this witness.

Mr. Latham said he found no money was borrowed from Bhow Masaram after 1885, and so he would not take up that case.

Amerchand Futtajee was next called and stated :—I carry on business in Poona and have had dealings with Mr. Crawford. Since the middle of 1886, I or somebody else gave him the money. On the 13th of February 1887 Rs. 20,000 was given to Mr. Crawford. I was not here when that money was given. I myself obtained a decree against Mr. Crawford. This is the note of hand I produced in the Court and swore it was Mr. Crawford's. (Note put in). There is an entry in my book of this loan. The word "order" in the entry means cheque. Rs. 10,400 of the debt has been paid off.

Mr. Latham proposed asking the witness the amount of interest he charged on each loan. The President said it was not material.

Mr. Latham continued his examination of the witness, who said :—I turn to an entry of the 8th September 1887, where Rs. 2,500 is entered as lent to Mr. Crawford on a cheque on the Bombay Company. I did not have the cheque read, and I do not know on what Company it was. This money was not paid in cash. That loan has been paid off and the cheque returned. (Entry put in). I have no cheques in respect of the Rs. 20,000; they are with my waste papers at home. On the 13th March 1888, is an entry of Rs. 6,000. I paid that money on a promissory note (Promissory note put in). On that loan nothing has been paid. I have obtained a decree on the amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford. Whenever you got cheques you entered it in the account of your loan ?—Yes.

Ramchand Baichand was next called and examined. He stated :—I am merchant and deal in hoondies in Poona. In May 1887 I advanced Mr. Crawford Rs. 3,000 after receiving three cheques.

Govindrao Chintaman Jog was next called and stated :—I carry on business at Bombay, Sattara, Poona, etc. I am a sowcar. I know Mr. Crawford. My firm at Bombay had dealings with Mr. Crawford. The money was given to Mr. Crawford when he was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. No fresh loans were given to Mr. Crawford since that.

Sorabjee Eduljee Captain was called and stated : I am a money lender and live in Poona. I know Mr. Crawford, and have lent him money. This bond of Rs. 12,000 is dated 12th June 1888. My father also lives in Poona. In 1887 he lent money to Mr. Crawford. This was a bond passed on the 10th Dec. 1887 for Rs. 8,000.

Ganesh Chimnajee Wad was next called and stated :—I am a Mamlatdar in the 3rd grade. In March 1887 I was at Bhosawal. Mr. Crawford came there on tour with his camp. This was at the latter end of March 1887. I met him at the station. He came in at 6 p. m. He left for Bombay the same day by the Mail. It leaves later in the evening. Before Mr. Crawford left he asked me to accompany him to the Bhosawal Railway Gardens. On our return he asked me if I could lend him Rs. 50. I went to my house to get the money, and he went to get his meals. I got Rs. 50 in notes and came to the station. I saw Mr. Crawford on the platform. He asked me for the money and I gave it to him. He gave me no acknowledgment. Mr. Crawford then left. Mr. Crawford's camp remained at Bhosawal. His camp came by the morning train. After Mr. Crawford left I advanced Rs. 100 to his servant. After a week Mr. Crawford came back. I fix it by the death of Mr. Hughes on the 31st of March. Mr. Crawford left in the direction of Jubbalpore and came back again to Bhosawal. He asked me how much I had advanced his butler, I said Rs. 100. He asked me how he should return the money, either by cheque or money order, I told him to send it in the most convenient way. He then went away. I received a letter from Mr. Crawford's butler enclosing a note for Rs. 100. I sent him an acknowledgment. I never received the Rs. 50 I lent Mr. Crawford.

The Court rose at 4-30 p.m.

ANOTHER WEDDING AT OOTACAMUND.

ANOTHER military wedding was solemnized to-day, 13th inst, and though, perhaps, not quite as large as the previous day's gathering, it was as merry as merry could be. The bridegroom was Mr. Cuthbert Clogstoun, of the Mradars Police, and his bride, Miss Ella Morgan, fourth daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Morgan of "Snowdon Wood," Ootacamund. At St Stephen's Church a large body of police was drawn up under the command of Captain Hasted, and formed a guard of honor. The chancel was decorated with quantities of white arum lilies, creepers, ferns, and pampas grass, grouped in clusters, or twined in garlands round the choir seats. The altar railings were exquisitely arranged with bouquets of white roses, daisies and ferns. The weather being bright and sunny, all the lady-guests had donned their prettiest gowns, and all the military were in uniform, and the Church looked its brightest. At 4 o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. R. Ivatt, and the other groomsman, Mr. O'Connor, took their places in the front pew. They were followed by Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Wills, the bride's mother and sister respectively. The organ then pealed forth, and every one rose as the bride entered with her father, followed by her two sisters, Miss Edith and Miss Clara Morgan, the bridesmaids. The young bride looked lovely, in her robe of soft white silk, gathered and draped with beautiful lace and sprays of orange blossoms down the front, and with a very long train; bodice slightly trimmed with lace and a spray of orange blossoms; pearl brooch and gold bangle bracelets; a very long plain tulle veil, fastened with a spray of orange blossoms, and pearl pins. She carried an exquisite bouquet of white orchids, eucharis lilies and "fairy" maiden hair fern, presented by Mr. Wills. The bridesmaids wore rich and most becoming costumes of pale salmon-colored silk; the skirts very full, with smoked panels and rich ribbon sashes; the bodies *a la directoire*, with smoked waistcoats; white straw Gainsborough hats, with large salmon colored silk bows, and feathery pink eucaliptus blossoms to match. They each carried large bouquets of "sunset" roses, and little buds, and mignonnette and maiden-hair fern. The Revd W. Scott, Chaplain of Ootacamund, performed the marriage ceremony, which, though not choral, was enlivened by several voluntaries and Mendelssohn's Wedding March played by Mr. O. Misquith. As the home of the bride's parents was too far distant to be easy of access for the wedding, the guests all met at "The Laurels," the residence of Mrs. Batchelor (the bride's sister). All the verandahs had been draped and enclosed with Union Jacks and Tricolors, thus giving additional space for the numerous guests. The young couple received their friend's felicitations in the drawing room, and then each guest passed into the dining room; where the very handsome and numerous presents were displayed. Amongst the gifts were some valuable jewels, and heir-looms from the brides grand-mother.—*Madras Mail.*

THE S.S. "UMBALLA" IN THE CYCLONE.

ALTHOUGH in Madras itself little more of the recent cyclone was felt than might have been experienced as the result of a stiffish gale, it has now been ascertained that Negapatam and the regions round about were visited by a cyclone of very considerable severity. The comparative localisation of the cyclone is observable from the contrast between the telegrams from the Meteorological Reporter on the probable course and intensity of the storm and the Astronomer's record of the weather in Madras during Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last. While the former says, under date the 14th instant, "the barometric depression in the south west of the Bay has developed rapidly during the past day, and there is now a small cyclonic storm of considerable intensity in the centre," the latter notes the weather on the 12th as "cloudy," on the 13 as "passing clouds," and on the 14th as "stormy," the velocity of the wind in 24 hours being given on these dates as 218, 283, and 419 miles respectively. The lowest reading of the barometer at the Observatory in the three days under notice was 30·036, which was reached on the 13th (Thursday), while the lowest barometer reading on board the S. S. "Umballa" at about 10 p.m., on the night of Thursday, was 28·82.

The Umballa, commanded by Captain G. F. Withers, was coming up to Madras from Bombay, in ballast trim, for orders, when she encountered the cyclone. She left Bombay on the 4th instant, the weather being fine. On the 8th she experienced heavy weather, the wind blowing a fresh gale from the north-west. While rounding Ceylon the effects of the storm were not felt, but as soon as the Umballa got clear of the Basses the gale gradually increased in force and intensity until Thursday last, when the steamer was on the inner edge of a severe cyclone. Being so light, the Umballa rolled fearfully, to an angle of nearly 45 degrees, and the spray blew over her in blinding showers—the sea rushing upon her in heavy and confused masses from the north-east and north-west at the same time. The storm has been described to us as something terrific, and the Umballa proved herself a magnificient sea-boat by her conduct under the exceptionally trying circumstances. The wind was so strong that it blew the fore topmast and yards clean over the starboard side, and two boats were literally blown out of their chocks. Two more of the boats were smashed by a huge sea which was shipped, but happily no personal damage was done beyond bruises and cuts received by the officers from falling gear, blocks, &c., and being hurled against the rails and stanchions. Luckily, every preparation had been made for severe weather, so that when the steamer encountered the full force of the cyclone she was, as far as was possible, prepared to meet it. The Captain and Officers were on the bridge, were it was no easy matter to secure a footing, for thirty six hours, during which period they could obtain neither rest nor food, in fact, it was impossible for any cooking to be carried on. The Engineer, too, had a very bad time, the

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of a large quantity of Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, C.I. Fountains, Street Gullies, Parkinson's Meters, Cast Iron Sorab, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road (behind the Crawford Market), THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the following, viz.:—A number of stoneware pipes, bends, elbows, traps and junctions of sizes, cast iron drinking fountains, urinals and street gullies with lid and grates, cast iron scrap, counters for engines, gauges with handles, nozzles for fire engine hose, Parkinson's meters of sizes, &c., &c.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co., and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jaoardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE of splendid grand Pianoforte, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, set of Band Instruments, Sets of Harness, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Marcks and Co., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, the following valuable jewellery:—Gold and silver hunting and open-face watches, Gold Albert chains, gold locket, and silver Bracelets.

Also by order and on account of the concerned—a splendid grand square pianoforte, in mahogany, by Doerner, Stuttgart, in perfect order, 2 musical boxes, 1 silver watch, a set of band instruments for 12 (drums, cymbals, trumpet, bugle, euphonium, bombardon, contra bass), sets of single and double harness, &c.

Also by order of the Official Liquidator, Machine Exchange Company, Limited, viz., galvanized gutters, brass pipe, parts of iron press, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 20th December, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a light miniature circular-fronted Brougham and harness, lady's side saddle, &c., &c., the property of J. G. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT "THE CLIFF," MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising bigonias, ferns, stephanotes, palm, lily, crotons, roses, arancaria, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. HOJEL.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES. A RARE AND LAST CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT CHEAP RATES.

Imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's Stables.

One bay pony geld, 3 years, 13 hands 1½in., very fast for racing purposes.

One black pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1in., very nice pony up to weight, broken to saddle.

One bay pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1 in., a first class pony and very fast.

One black geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a well broken showy hack.

One grey geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a first class saddle hack.

One ches geld, 5 years, 14 hands 2 in., prefectly quiet in saddle, will make a good trapper.

One bay geld, 6 years, 14 hands 3 in., and one bay geld, 5 years, 14 hands 3 in, thoroughly broken to harness, and a very showy.

One bay geld, 5 years, 15 hands, splendid hack, and will make a good dog-cart horse.

One brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., and one brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 3 in, splendid pair of cobs, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle.

One scew bald geld, 5 years, 15 hands, a magnificent trotter with splendid action, broken to single and double harness.

One ches mare, 4 years, 15 hands, a very showy hack, suitable for a charger,

One ches geld, 4 years, 16 hands and one ches mare, 4 years, 16 hands, an excellent pair of well broken big horses. Very showy and quiet in harness,

One bay mare, 5 years, 15 hands 2 in., a beautiful mare, thoroughly broken will make a first class charger.

One brown mare, 6 years, 15 hands, first class hack, also broken, to single and double harness,

One grey mare, 5 years 15 hands, well broken to saddle, also goes in harness.

One grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands, and one grey geld, 4 years, 15 hands, a very showy pair thoroughly broken, and fast trotters in harness.

One grey mare 5 years 15 hands 2 in., a very showy animal and broken to single and double harness.

One grey mare, 4 years 15 hands, a first class hack and very showy in saddle.

One grey mare, 5 years 15 hands 1 in., a very showy well bred mare broken to harness.

One grey geld, 4 years 16 hands and one grey geld, 4 years 16 hands, a splendid pair of carriage horses with good action and fast trotters.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 nearly new English-built wagonette Stanhops phaeton 'bus, with removeable head, extra raised back and wings, by the Victoria Carriage Works, Long Acre just landed ex. s.s. Kerbella.

1 splendid phaeton, very light and easy going for a drive and convertible into a 'bus, with large basket for provisions and luggage, specially suited for picnics, hotels, &c., &c.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 strong grey galloway, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Bay Arab Horse, 14 hands, 5 years old, quiet in harness.

1 Kathiawar cow in calf.

RONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. sharp, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, No. 5 Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, grass, and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano by T. Gerstenberger, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, &c., &c, the property of W. WILLIAMS, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at, "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar, Hill the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rice crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogony grand square pianotorte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. C. TURNER, Esq,

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "SYLPH,"

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr J. W. Scott, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Sewree—

The yacht "Sylph," of 6½ tons register, bearing Royal Yacht Club No. 29.

Also the yacht "Rustom," 6 tons, teakwood built and copper bottom, lateen rig, well found and water tight.

The yacht "Maud," teakwood built, quite sound, about 6 years old and well found, very good for shooting purpose, Also on account of the concerned,

Yacht "Annie Morn" of 15 tons register. She was built in the year 1877 and is 45ft. long 12ft. broad and 3ft. deep and has a cabin and is suitable for pleasure trip.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the promises, on account of the concerned—

The bungalow known as "Looks y Hall," situated at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, containing by admeasurement 16,000 square yards or thereabout, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Abdul Rehman Mines & Co.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th December, 1888.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 93-17—Prince Eugene of Savoy—Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.
157-32—Woman, in the Past, Present and Future—August Bebel.
188-27—Stray Feathers, Vol. X., 1882—Allan Hume.
249-30—The Lives of the Conjurors—Thomas Frost.
B. 18-25—The Captain of the Wight—Frank Cowper, M.A.
27-22—The Spectre of the Camera—Julian Hawthorn.
74-20—John Standish—Rev. E. Gilliat, M.A.
74-21—The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines—Mary Cowden Clarke.
99-31—A Broken Stirrup-Leather—Charles Granville.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE.
Of 25 of the above HORSES, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Stables. See Bennett & Co.'s Advertisement.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 11, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PILSENER BEER, &c.

ON FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, just landed per mail Steamer—

45 cases each containing ½ dozens patent stoppered bottles of Monopol Pilsener Beer, light gravity crystal color, patent stoppered can be recorked for another occasion

20 cases champange.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21 inst. sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account of the concerned:—
2 cases gent's and lady's boots and shoes.
1 „ Sample comection of do.
2 „ perambulators.

ACTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st intant, at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms Medows Street, No. 21.

A consignment of the first and genuine quality of bentwood furniture, walnut, polished, and fine carved, made in the well-known factory of Messrs. Thonet and Co., of Austria. The same consisting of all modern designs of arm and without arm chairs, ladies easy chairs, nursing chairs office revolving chairs, gent's and ladies rocking chairs, piano stools, with and without back, high and foot stools, deck folding chairs, bed-room sofas, conversation couches &c.

Also recheche collection for real oilpaintings and oleographs in handsome massive gold frames. Names of subject and artists are published in the catalogue.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday, say to 96½; and the market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was ¼ lower at 4 per cent., but on short London Bills the rate was unchanged at 4½ per cent. Silver was down another 1-16d. per oz. at 42 7-16d.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in both denominations. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged at 105. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was put up 1-16d. yesterday, to 1s. 4¼d. Chartered and Mercantile Bank shares have declined 10s. at £24-10s. and £21 10s., respectively. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 82½ ex-coupon. There appears to be some movement in the London Copper Market. Braziers have been put back to the old price of £83, while Wallaroo is quoted at £85 10s. per ton; but both quotations are called nominal.

The Wheat Market remained firm, with quotations unchanged all round. In Mincing Lane Linseed had become dull, and Calcutta seed to arrive by either route, was 3d. per quarter lower. Bombay quality had also declined to the same extent at 43s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was flat and unchanged in value, as also was Poppyseed. Coffee was quieter, and Mid. Plantation was 1s. per cwt. cheaper.

COTTON closed quiet, all round, in Liverpool last evening, the total Sales, which included 600 bales Surats, having decreased to 7,000 bales. Spot Cotton was quite unchanged in value, and American Arrivals were unaltered for Feb-March deliveries; but 1-64d. lower in all other positions. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done for Feb-March shipment *via* the Canal at 5 1-16d. with 1-16d. less than was obtained a week ago, and 7-16d. below the price of that class on the spot. The Imports, at 56,000 bales, were just double those of the previous day. The Manchester Market was firm at previous prices.

There was a further decline of 1-16 cent. on the spot price in New York yesterday at 9⅜; but March Futures were one point higher at 9·77 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were decidedly heavy at 60,000 bales, and compare as follows with the preceding two years:—

	1888	1887	1886
Thursday's Receipts.....	60,000	39,000	42,000
Three day's do.	144,000	115,000	143,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,269,000	3,693,000	3,371,000

This market opened with a dull feeling induced by the advices to hand by wire above chronicled, and no enquiry having been felt at yesterday's quotations, sellers lowered their pretensions to the extent of Re. 1 per candy, which in the after part of the day, brought forward many buyers, chiefly local, and not far short of 4000 bales changed hands or were contracted for. The bulk of the business was in ready new Oomra varieties, including, in about equal quantities, Julgaum, at Rs. 208½; Dhulia, at Rs. 198-203; Pachora, at Rs. 203½; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 198 per candy. Bengals were taken at Rs. 185-92½; and a line of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was booked at Rs. 228½ per candy. A few hundred bales of old Dhollera found buyers at Rs. 188½-92.

WHEAT.—Business is on a very moderate scale again, but the tone of the market keeps steady, and we have no change to note in prices of any kind.

SEEDS.—There has been a firmer feeling in this market to-day, and a good deal has been doing in *Lin* and *Rape*; but rates are quite unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,054	bales.
Wheat	20,770	cwt.
Linseed	2,304	„
Rapeseed	3,263	„
Gingelly	2,816	„
Groundnuts	558	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm in presence of the small amount of tonnage offering, and rates are not quotably changed. The Mameluke (s) is reported to have been re-chartered to speculators at 23s. 9d. per ton, for next month's loading.

EXCHANGE.—We have again to report a weak market and a further decline of 1-32d. in rates, following the fresh drop in Silver on the other side, and we close quiet after another slack day. Few Mercantile Bills have come out at 1s. 4·916d., which has been the rate for ready and forward Credits. Some Bank Telegraphic was done for May-June transfer, at 1s. 4 5-16d., but was not probably obtainable at the close; and some private demand was sold at 1s. 4 13-32d. We do not anticipate any great demand for Council Bills to-day, judging by the limited business passing here. We quote.

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits do. ..	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs do. ..	1·75¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day, and the cash price for Fours was quoted at 97 13-16, with the January and February accounts at 97⅞ and 97 11-16, respectively, until near the close, when 1-16 per cent. lower was named again, 103⅛ for 4½ per cents. was quoted in the morning; but this evening the rate is again called 103½ nominal.

SHARES have become inactive again, and the only changes in our list to be recorded this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Queen Mill shares, at Rs. 950; and of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough, and Oriental, of Rs. 765 and Rs. 455, respectively Connaught are Rs. 60 lower, at Rs. 690. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 down at Rs. 3,300.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.
BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	600	all	13 pct.	927½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	900	all	14 do.	910
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	619
National Bank of India	87,390	$125		5 pct.	136

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
S. M. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 200	10 p.ct	200 / 161
Badhwar Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		60	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,306
Do. (3rd Issue)...	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	825
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	104½
Glyncsdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	60	100	Rs. 9	90
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	100	50	Nil	47½
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association					
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	40,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	365
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	20	100	Rs. 10	90
Napier Mill Co., Ld.	800	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	22
Pearce and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40nom
Port Canning Co. ..	5,000	100	1,000	Rs. 19	260
Royal Flour Mills	21,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	11,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	18,250	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,320
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	900	12	125	nil	37
M. Moos & Co ...	0			p	30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARGRAVE—December 19, at 11, Clyde Road, Dublin, Augusta Blanch, the beloved wife of H. J. B. Hargrave, Esq., aged 26 years and one month. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOMPERTZ—December 8, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of R L D Gomportz, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GURNEY—LOUTTIT—December 14, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev S S Taylor, M A, Malcolm Gurney to Elizabeth Mapleton, only daughter of Capt Louttit, R N, of Flushing, Cornwall.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

THE arrival at Suakin this week of a force of British hussars and infantry is a sign that the Government are drifting in regard to events in the Eastern Soudan. Less than a month ago they explicitly declared that they had no intention of offering military co-operation in the defence of Suakin against Osman Digma. The policy resolved upon was to send forward a part of a British regiment to the southern frontier at Wady Halfa, thus setting free a number of black Egyptian troops for Suakin. The defence of that place, it was understood, would be left altogether to the Egyptians, though General Grenfell would be in command of the operation. On Monday, however, three hundred men of the Welsh Regiment arrived at Suakin, and one hundred and fifty of the 20th Hussars, an intermediate intention of detaining a British regiment on its way home from India having been abandoned. Thus we are committed to a renewal of the policy of three years ago, which cost so much and yielded so little, and of which no intelligible defence has yet been given. A few troops, Mr. W. H. Smith innocently informed the House of Commons the other evening, were being removed from Cairo to Suakin, and they would be moved back from Suakin to Cairo—an account of the matter that strikingly resembles the history of the king who marched his twenty thousand men up the hill and then marched them down again. But this is characteristic of our experiences in that quarter. We have marched out and then marched home again, and have had nothing to show for the exploit but a heavy bill and a long death roll. The Government virtually admit that they cannot assign any limit to the duration of the undertaking on which they are entering. They seem, however, to have instructed General Grenfell that the British troops are not to be employed outside the range of the Suakin guns. They will, in a word, form part of the garrison of the place, and will be restricted almost to garrison duties. Yet it is not in this way that Osman Digma will be crushed. The cooping up of a small British force within the walls of Suakin will have neither moral nor material influence upon the situation, and the rebel chief will find occasion for boasting in the fact that the men who opposed him in open battle three years ago now "abide in their breaches," like Assur. Such a policy leaves the course of events very much in the hands of the rebel leader. He can choose his time for attack; and if he prefers to withdraw for a time, he will withdraw, not as a beaten leader, but as one who can afford to wait upon events and who knows how to tire out his antagonist. On the whole, then, the British position at Suakin is not a particularly dignified one, nor is it very helpful to the Egyptian Government, who, it seems, have never asked for the assistance which has been offered them.

The time has come when some final resolution should be come to about Suakin. On the borders of the Serbonian bog, if anywhere, it is necessary to have clear ideas and a fixed purpose, and yet it is precisely these that the British Government, as much under Mr. Gladstone as under Lord Salisbury, has woefully lacked. There is a vague idea that Suakin may somehow be of use to Egypt, though in what precise way it can be useful no one seems to know. Lord Salisbury once proclaimed the necessity of keeping it in the Khedive's hands in order that slaves should not be sent across to Jeddah, as though Jeddah would ever have any difficulty in getting its demands supplied for any obstacles that might be imposed at Suakin. There was a time, too, when Suakin had a place in a wonderful plan for opening up the Soudan to civilization by means of a railway to Berber. We recall—certainly with no humiliation—the entire doubt which we expressed in that scheme at the time, and our scepticism has been warranted by the history of the undertaking. The navvies who were sent from England to help in laying this marvellous railway drank themselves to death while waiting for the fighting to be over; the rails that lay rusting for many months on the quay at Suakin are some of them playing a useful part in a light railway in the South of England, while a few of them, we believe, found their way to India. Berber, the town which was to be the western terminus of the Soudanese Railway, and Suakin, which was to be its eastern terminus, are meanwhile as completely cut off the one from the other as though an ocean and a continent separated them. Surely the record has in it failures enough to warn us against embarking upon any new enterprises in that quarter, at all events upon enterprises to the scope of which we are confessedly unable to assign a limitation. Sir James Fergusson proclaims a policy of "thorough" in the Soudan as others have proclaimed it before him, though in their case it was only a preliminary to a policy based upon a conception of the realities of the case. It would be unworthy to treat with Osman Digma, our former Governor of Bombay says, though no unworthiness, it seems, attaches to an intervention in the strife which is strictly confined to the walls of Suakin. Osman Digma, after all, is a great fact in the situation, and he has behind him the still greater fact of African fanaticism and of African hostility to the irruption of European influences. He has, moreover, a way of reappearing when he is least expected and when his enemies are least prepared for him. It is not flattering to our vanity that the man whom we beat back from Suakin three years ago is able to reappear on the scene in as great strength as ever. But we abandoned the railway enterprise, and it would be no greater confession of a mistake if we were to abandon the assumption that Suakin is necessary to Egypt, and the inference that it is necessary to us that we should help her to keep it. When Mr. Gladstone speaks of Suakin as a trumpery place, he is not far wrong; at all events the description is a challenge to those who think it is worth fighting for to say wherein its value consists.

The course taken by the Government plainly implies that in their belief the Egyptian authorities are not strong enough to hold the place without external help. If the resolution lately taken means anything at all, it means that if the Egyptians were left to their own resources Suakin would fall into the hands of Osman Digma. When, then, is this propping up of the Egyptian rule in an outlying, inaccessible place, detached from all territory over which the Khedive exercises independent authority, to come to an end? The House of Commons, by a majority rather larger than the usual Government majority, has declared that it is willing that a policy which has never yet yielded any good thing should be continued for a little longer. Be it so. Meantime we are confronted with the question whether what is probably the last chance of saving Stanley and Emin Pacha should be thrown away. Sir James Fergusson regards Osman Digma's letter as the ruse of a clever savage; General Grenfell, who is on the spot, believes in him, and identifies an enclosure in the letter as an instruction to Stanley that he himself drafted for the Khedive. While people in Germany are talking of another expedition for the relief of Emin Pacha, it is almost certain that he is in the Mahdi's hands, and that if he is to be released the effort can be made with more success at Suakin. To bring the matter down to its simplest proportions, it is only necessary to ask whether the English public prefer Suakin or Stanley; and seeing what a burden Suakin has been to us we might make a worse bargain with Osman Digma than by letting him have that place if he can persuade the Mahdi to give up his captives. Of course such an arrangement would be a concession to barbarism. Osman Digma's rule at Suakin would be distinctly inferior to that of an Egyptian Mudir. But we must not be too exacting in these matters. The Mahdi at Khartoum and Osman Digma at Suakin would perhaps be as closely in correspondence with their environment as Abdur Rahman is at Cabul. They know nothing of the Indian Codes, and would not know what to do with them if they did. But the rough justice and the still rougher administration which grow up around these men are each an expression of the particular stage of civilization which the society submitted to them have reached, and we should distinctly deny that it is any part of our duty to fight for the retention of Suakin by Egypt on the groud that Osman Digma would not rule the place with sufficient gentleness and enlightenment. The time has come when English statesmen should imitate Prince Bismarck in his refusal to allow the bones of a single Pomeranian to be whitened in any cause in which the national interests were not directly involved. Unless we are prepared to lash down the great African movement which is behind the Mahdi and behind Osman Digma, and which our ill-advised combination with Germany in Zanzibar will provoke into new activity, the sooner we give up the enterprise the better.

THE Irrigation Report for the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Scinde, for the year 1887-88 has just been issued. The area of land irrigated during the year was 46,187 acres, an increase of 3,559 on the previous year. The working expenses came to Rs. 2,44,385 and the revenue realised Rs. 3,43,445, giving rather more than Rs. 7 per acre. If in addition to this revenue the value of the water supplied to the station and cantonment of Poona from the Mutha Canal, and of other water supplied, either gratuitously or at reduced rates, be added, the earnings will amount to Rs. 4,18,810. The net revenue, after deducting all charges, amounts to Rs. 1,05,127. The irrigated lands have produced chiefly wheat, sugarcane, and rice, bajri, and groundnut. Over 3,000 acres are laid down as gardens and orchards. The most valuable crop is the sugarcane, the area of which under irrigation is steadily increasing. Mr. J. E. Whiting, the Chief Engineer, is of opinion that the reduction of the water-rate which was resorted to in 1883-84 with the view to encourage the irrigation of land, has not had the desired effect. The extent of land irrigated depends upon the amount of the rainfall. He recommends that the experiment of low rates should be abandoned, and a new scale provided. On some of the canals the water is not not utilised, although the land is suitable and the supply of water abundant. The cultivators are looking forward to a revision of their assessments, and they hope to escape enhancement by neglecting to make profits by irrigating their land. Some of the Executive Engineers have proposed to close canals where the water is not utilised; but as this would defeat the object in view—the protection of the cultivators from the effects of drought, for which a heavy expenditure was incurred by Government—it is suggested that the cultivators should be informed that their assessment will be revised without any reference to wasted opportunities. It is also proposed that those who do not utilise the water should be replaced, by compulsory exchange of holdings, by men who are prepared to use the water provided. This course ought to be deferred until other means recommended by the Chief Engineer have been tried, namely, that the Agricultural Department should teach those concerned how to make profits with green crops. Human cupidity is a motive which can generally be appealed to with success. The ill-consequences of cutting canals across country with sublime indifference to the natural flow of the drainage have been often the subject of reverse criticism. For one thing the canals which are intersected by streams too strong to be headed back deposit silt in the canal and choke it up. Where the flow of the natural drainage is interfered with, the health of the villages in the neighbourhood suffers, and fever becomes rife. Mr. Whiting states that the Executive Engineers unanimously complain that many of the canals in this Presidency have been constructed without proper provision for carrying the cross drainage either under or over the canals. Steps are being taken to remedy this state of things as far as possible; but the task in many cases is quite hopeless, and the canals will have either to be newly aligned or abandoned.

THE refusal of the Honourable Artillery Company to place itself under the provisions of the National Defence Act, which received the Royal assent on the 13th August, is an evidence that the citizens of London retain, with many time-honoured customs and privileges, a considerable share of that stiff-necked independence which brought them credit and renown when the Train Bands were formidable alike to the king and to the king's enemies. The Honourable Company has not in recent years been counted a fighting force; it was rich and influential, and was proud of having the Heir-Apparent at its head. That such an honourable body should be suddenly called upon to accept the position of a Militia regiment, and be placed on the roll of duty as well as of fame, must have seemed, to every man of them, an inconceivable forgetfulness of the claims of the City to special consideration and to due enjoyment of its old traditional privileges. When Mr. Gladstone in his famous speech at Newark fifteen years ago declared that the time had come to devote the colossal revenues of the City companies to public purposes, he handed all the voting power of every self-respecting citizen over to the Conservatives, and London, which had always been Liberal, has been ever since that speech was uttered, anti

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY DECLINES TO MOBILISE, AND IS DISARMED.

LONDON, DEC, 19.

In consequence of the refusal of the Honorable Artillery Company of London to submit to the Volunteer Act, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as Captain-General and Colonel of the Corps, has resigned, besides the principal officers.

The Corps was disarmed yesterday, and it is reported that its Charter has been withdrawn.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Lord Brooke, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Colchester by a majority of 439 votes over Mr. Gurdon, the Separatist candidate, in place of Mr. H. J. Trotter, the deceased member.

THE NEW CANTONMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 19.

Pursuant to a notice, a meeting of parties interested in the subject of the Cantonment property defence, was held at the office of Messrs. Sykes and Company to consider the provisions of the new Cantonment Bill, and take such action in the matter as may be deemed advisable. The draft memorial was read, recounting the salient points of the bill, which, if passed into law in its present form, would depreciate the value of property in Cantonments, and leave house-owners at the mercy of the military authorities, as its provisions altogether are one-sided and arbitrary. After some debate, the following resolutions were passed :—That the memorial be adopted with the addition of the clause objecting to the valuation and fixing of a limit of rent, and that it be forwarded to the Viceregal Legislative Council as soon as possible ; that a deputation wait upon the Hon'ble G. Evans, asking him to lay the representations of the memorialists before the Council ; and that a Fund be raised for the purpose of this meeting to which all owners of property in Cantonments be invited to contribute at the rate of five rupees per house.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE LUSHAIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 19.

In addition to the 250 men of the 9th Bengal Infantry, now on the Chittagong Frontier, the Lushai expedition will chiefly consist of Sappers or Pioneers, and Gurkhas.

A CONTRADICTION.

The rumour that Burmah will be raised to a Lieutenant-Governorship from the first January, is contradicted.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Fanshawe, late acting Post-Master-General, acts for Mr. Sinkinson, the Financial Secretary, who is proceeding for a few weeks on sick leave.

THE TRANSFER OF SINDH TO THE PUNJAB.

The Governor-General of India, it is said, will not allow the Bombay Government's representation, regarding the compensation for the loss of territory consequent on the probable transfer of Sindh to the Punjab.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia is just now on a visit to Benares, and is the guest of the Maharajah.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 19.

To-day the borrowing cases were proceeded with, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

Gannesh Chimnajee was recalled. He produced a letter from Mr. Crawford's butler.

Mr. Pendse was then called, and deposed that Mr. Crawford asked him to help his butler. Witness thereupon advanced the butler Rs. 300.

Cross-examined : He had reminded Mr. Crawford about the loan.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham : The man by whom he sent money to Mr. Crawford is now at Sholapore.

Shrida Waman called, deposed that he remembered Mr. Crawford asking Vishnajee Bapajee for money at Pachora. He had written to Mr. Crawford concerning it.

Subsequently Pertabmul Soorting was called, and stated that he knew Mr. Crawford. He has had money dealings with him and his partner. They had lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 1,500 was repaid.

Mr. Latham said this ended the charges, and it only remained for him to call a few witnesses.

Gosman Haji Kassim was then called, and said that his partner had lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 1,400 which was repaid.

Cross-examined : The money was lent through Laik Ram. He did not see him give the money to any one. Witness' sons went to the Government officers at Atmaram. Mahadeo saw Pradhan giving money to Hanmantrao.

Cross-examined : He did not remember if any one else was present. He did not remember when he was asked to give evidence.

Cassinath Bulwant Pendse called in Chowbal's Lutcheswan and Deshpande's cases remembered receiving a letter from Mr. Crawford on Jubilee day.

Cross-examined witness said he had written congratulating Mr. Crawford on being made C. M. G.

DR. MACRURY'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Colin William Macrury was then called, and deposed that he was Sanitary Commissioner to the Bombay Government. He remembered Mr. Crawford's suspension. He was against mentioning it to him, Mr. Crawford having complained about his heart.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : Mr. Crawford's intellect at this time was temporarily affected.

Colonel Macnaghten called deposed to Mr. Crawford's manner before his suspension being strange. He was depressed. Witness asked Mr. Crawford if he had seen a telegram concerning the Boulanger Floquet duel. Mr. Crawford got much excited, and said, waving his arms, "there are several people who would like to meet." In witness's opinion Mr. Crawford was "clean off his head."

A few more witnesses gave some unimportant evidence, and the case for the prosecution was then closed.

The Court will re-assemble again on the 26th instant.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 19.

The first public breakfast at Government House this season was held to-day, and was unusually large. Over 123 people attended. No such number has been previously recorded.

MADRAS AND THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Hon'ble H. E. Stokes, Junior Member of the Council of Fort St. George, left Madras by train for Calcutta to-day to attend the coming Financial Conference.

THE MEENATCHY IN A CYCLONE.

The steamer Meenatchy, from Madras to Singapore, suffered considerably in the cyclone, and lost seven out of eight boats ; also forty sheep. She returned to Negapatam on Sunday, borrowed two boats, and then went to the assistance of a native brig which was disabled sixty miles from the shore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day, and the s.s. Carthage, for Colombo and Australia left at 7 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here yesterday, one day before due date.

SUEZ, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Colombo this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-2
40's Mule Twist	8¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 11/16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½ ex-coupon
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	42 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 18.

10 p.m.	78·8

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

6 a.m.	73·9
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	83·6

PRINCE MIRZA MAHOMED JODALI, the eldest grandson of the late King of Oudh by his senior wife, intends proceeding to England to press his claim for a larger allowance than that granted by Government under Colonel Prideaux's settlement of the ex-King's estate.

"AMONG the troops taken to India lately," says the *World*, "by the troopship Malabar was a battery of Artillery for Kirkee, near Bombay, and another for Barrackpore, near Calcutta. The officers had sent on their heavy baggage, traps, &c., by private steamer. Imagine the feelings of the officers of the battery intended for Kirkee when they found themselves sent off to Barrackpore, and of those of the Barrockpore battery when they discovered that their destination was Kirkee. A four-horse coach and heavy baggage had gone to Calcutta which were wanted at Bombay, and traps, &c., were at Bombay which should have been at Calcutta. The organisation of the Royal Artillery may be an unfathomable mystery to many, but there is no excuse for the official who was responsible for this blundering."

REFERRING to the sensational breach of promise case which we reported in our Tuesday's issue, a London paper of the 30th ultimo says :—"It is understood that notice of motion for a new trial in the case is to be served at once on the ground that the plaintiff, being a foreigner, and not understanding the procedure of the English courts, did not realise the consequences which would follow her refusal to answer some of the Solicitor-General's questions. She understood the judge's remark that she must either answer the question or leave the court as merely meaning that she should retire in order to have time to consider her position. She had no idea whatever that the case would come to an end if she refused to answer the question. The application will come before two judges in the Divisional Court.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is a strategist of a high order, says a home paper, which remarks that he has successfully eluded the quest of the hitherto invincible American reporter. After their quiet marriage in Washington, Mr. Chamberlain and his bride disappeared as if they had never been. In vain did the reporter picquet the railway "depots ;" in vain did he make his perquisitions at the Arlington and at the Endicott House. It cannot be said that he lost the scent, for he had never been on it. What the couple did was simply this : after the quiet wedding breakfast they drove some eight miles out into Maryland, to where, near Tennallytown, stands an old wooden country house somewhat out of repair, and now the property of a Captain John Rodgers. In this old house, the name of which is "Chevy Chase," Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain lived quietly, undisturbed by prying inquisition, until the time came for them to journey to New York, and there take ship on Saturday last for Havre, whence they will make a little tour on the Continent before reaching England.

THE *Lancet* states that Sir Morrell Mackenzie has resigned his membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

WHEN the late Artemus Ward paid a visit to the British Museum he rapped the walls with hi walking-stick and rapped the glass cases until he attracted the attention of a high official. He explained that he was making a thorough investigation of the place because, if he liked it *he would buy it*. The anecdote occurs to the mind, remarks a contemporary, when we learn that Senator Sherman proposes devoting the surplus of the revenue of the United States to a fund for the purchase of the Dominion of Canada. The Americans of the States are a humorous people, and liko other members of the English race, they love to have a laugh against themselves. The politicians of New York are regarded as fair game by the enterprising journalists ; the pushing Congressman or Senator has a way of taking himself seriously which tickles the humour of his countrymen. If the States ever tried to swallow up the Dominion they would be in the position of a pike that attacked a perch. The perch put up his back-fin and the pike was choked.

A DISPUTED POINT DECIDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I asked a question through your columns relative to a disputed point in cricket. The subject has been much debated since then among the different clubs, but no satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at. I have, however, taken the best possible means of ascertaining the law on the matter by addressing Mr. Henry Perkins, secretary to the Marylebone C. C., who has favoured me with a reply. In this Mr. Perkins decides far differently from the idea of the majority here, as doubtless many will be surprised to find. The question was : "If, before the ball approaches the wicket, the batsman happens to hold his bat with one hand only and the ball touching the free hand is caught by the fieldsman, is he to be considered *out* or not ?" Mr. Perkins answers decisively : "Yes ; he would be out if the ball touched either hand below the wrist."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 19. D. B. TAPIA.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. D. DALY, Wing Officer, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Commandant of the Chin Levy, and directed to join Lieutenant Rainey at Lucknow to assist him in recruiting.

IT has been decided to detain two companies of the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers at Julundur for duty until the arrival of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade from South Africa about the beginning of March next.

TEMPORARY appointments on the general staff of an army in the field may be made with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the confirmation of such field force orders in G. O. C. C. being sufficient authority for the Account Department to pass the allowances admissible.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 30.

Immense interest has been excited by the extraordinary breach of promise case that engaged the attention of Baron Huddleston's Court on Wednesday and Thursday. The plaintiff, a German governess, has found a champion in the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and as the *Star* is also on her side, principally, it would seem, because the defendant is heir to an Earldom, the case is not likely to rest where it is. The former mentions some things which, if true, show that if Fraulein Wiedemann is an unscrupulous adventuress, as the defence evidently wished to make out, she imposed upon the late British Ambassador at Berlin and the German Consulate in London. But it seems strange that, if the German Consulate instructed its solicitors to commence proceedings against Mr. Walpole, it should have allowed the matter to fall through because the plaintiff was not in a position to give security for costs. One would have thought that if the German authorities believed her story the necessary security would have been forthcoming. The plaintiff was very indignant at being asked questions about the child of which she alleges that Mr. Walpole is the father, vehemently contending that it had nothing to do with the case. A rumour, which I mention with all reserve, reaches me to the effect that there never was any child. If that is true, it would explain the persistency with which the Solicitor-General pursued a line of cross-examination which on the facts before the Court did not appear to be very pertinent to the issue. However, as according to the papers there is to be a new trial, the whole of the facts will probably be ascertained. Fraulein Wiedemann, if she is the illused woman she claims to be, did wrong in not following the example of Mrs. Langworthy and going to Mr. Stead before applying to the courts for redress. But she is a foreigner, and cannot be expected to understand our English ways.

Those of your readers who are pecuniarily interested in the Indian tea industry and those who are not will be glad to learn that the negotiations entered into with the Districts Association by the Lord Mayor's Committee have been brought to a successful termination, and that a considerable portion of the Indian Palace at the Paris Exhibition will be given up to the sale of the produce of the Assam plantations. The Indian Tea Districts Association takes the entire management of this department out of the hands of the Committee, and pays for the privilege the sum of £2,000. The matter was finally settled at a meeting held on Monday, when £200 was voted as honorarium to Mr. Purdon Iarke for his services in designing the Palace which is to contain the Indian exhibits.

At the instance of Kazi Shahabudin, a meeting was recently held at a private house in Kensington with the laudable object of devising means to preserve the indigenous arts of India from further decay by the inroads of Western productions. An authoritative account of the proceedings has been drawn up, and I send you a copy. The most interesting feature of the meeting appears to have been the reading of a suggestive letter from Sir George Birdwood, who on this subject speaks *ex cathedrâ*, and took the opportunity to deal a swashing blow at our educational system in India. Whether we agree or disagree with the conclusions at which he arrives—and, of course, in a matter of this sort there will necessarily be difference of opinion—all must admire Sir George Birdwood for the outspokenness with which he expresses his views, and what he says about the helplessness of the "Anglicised young Indians" will, I suspect, be accepted by the bulk of your readers as a by no means exaggerated description of the exact situation. The whole of Sir George Birdwood's communication to Mrs. Evans Bell is worthy of close attention, but, as you will doubtless reproduce its valient passages, I need make no further reference to it. With regard to the movement generally, I find that among those who are most entitled to speak there is no great expectation that much good will arise, unless that is the educated classes in India establish similar societies in order to boycott European and protect native fashions. Whilst drawing attention to these efforts, a gentleman of high official position at South Kensington told me a few weeks ago that the demand for Bombay pottery is falling off. He further said that this was owing to a change in the tastes of English patrons. The fashion is all for Persian colours and designs, and this connoisseur thought that the authorities of the Bombay pottery works would be well-advised in adapting their productions to the altered requirements. What does Mr. Terry say to this ? and what will the Indian Handicrafts Society think about the suggestion that a Bombay industry, if it wishes to prolong its existence, must go to Persia for its patterns ? I think they will be of opinion that it is rank heterodoxy.

Sir Edward Walter, whom, as your readers may remember, I had the pleasure of interviewing before his departure for India, is anxious that it should be made known as widely as possible that there is a great demand for time-expired soldiers to join the Colonial Division of the Corps of Commissionaires at Sydney. In his letter to the *Times*, of Monday, Sir Edward mentions that fifty men of the proper stamp could at once be admitted, but I understand that many more than these would be welcome. He also understates in this than overstates the average earnings of commissionaires in the capital of New South Wales. The amount given by Sir E. Walter is £2-10 per week, but returns, received after his letter were written and which I have had an opportunity of perusing, show that the average pay of the twenty-seven men already engaged in Sydney was £3-1-1, while the lowest received was £2-5. In England a commissionaire's wages do not exceed £1-7, though, I daresay, some of them who are employed at theatres and other similar places may make a little more. A curious instance of this has lately been furnished. It seems that when members of the Royal Family go to the play it is the duty of the commissionaires to apprise the newspapers of the fact. One of these illustrious play-goers, the Duke of Cambridge it seems, has a particular aversion to the public being informed every time he attends a theatrical performance, and there is no greater *habitue* at the best play houses than His Royal Highness—and so the commissionaires have a hint to say nothing about his visits. But they get their half crown just the same. Perhaps that is one reason why the Commander-in-Chief is so popular with Sir Edward Walter's veterans. For soldiers retiring from the army in India, especially those who are married and have children, Australia affords a grand opening. Not only is the pay 75 per cent. above the home tariff, the chances of obtaining remunerative employment for boys and girls is much greater than in this overstocked mother country. With respect to the cost of the voyage there is no difficulty about that, as the Government of India pay the whole expenses of any time expired soldier and his family wishing to settle in Australia instead of returning to Europe. Moreover a soldier who on the expiration of his term of service, comes back to England expecting to be enrolled at the barracks in the Strand may meet with a disappointment. When I called at the head-quarters of the Corps Colonel Rind, one of the staff and formerly the Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteers, told me that there were, I think he said, 135 men on the books for whom regular employment had not yet been found. They will obtain permanent situations in time, but they must wait their turn. The total number of commissionaires of Sir Edward Walter's Corps, at present employed in the United Kingdom, is about 1,700. The ordinary entrance fees for Colonial Divisions, including £2 as coution money, is only £3-10, and the monchly payments £10-6. In writing to the *Times*, Sir E. Walter says :—"I shall be glad if any officers in India who may see this letter will communicate its purport to my men of high character who have decided to leave the service." He adds :—"I always counsel good men to remain for pension, but if the attractions of the army are insufficient for the purpose then I say advance on Australia." By all who are acquainted with the overcrowded state of the labour market in England this must be considered eminently sound advice. For the information of intending emigrants it may be useful to mention that the officer in command of the Colonial Division is Major Hawkins, and that his address is 10, Post Office Chambers, Sydney. In course of time it is expected that branches will also be established in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Wellington, Hobart, and other large centres of population.

Mr. Howard Vincent has not hitherto specially interested himself in Indian affairs, but on Monday week—he gives long notices—the member for the Central Division of Sheffield is to ask Sir John Gorst whether any measures have been taken during the past few years to induce the feudatory Chiefs and Princes of India to reduce their armies from 350,000 men and 4,000 guns—Sir John Strachey in his new work on India gives the "proper" strength of "these so-called armies" as 380,000—to a more reasonable number, so that a larger share of their revenues might thereby be diverted from expenses of military display to the internal development of their States ; and if so whether the Government of India have been able to devise any means for utilizing the forces thus reduced towards the general defence of the Empire.

I am authorized to state that Messrs. Streeter & Co.'s offer of a yearly rental of four lacks, plus one-sixth of the annual net profits, has been accepted, subject to settlement of details for a seven years lease of the Government rights in the Burma Ruby Mines.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

HE would be an exacting critic indeed who could or would try to find much fault, not only with the programme submitted by the Bombay Philharmonic Society to its patrons on Tuesday evening, but with the manner in which the various items were rendered. To say the least, the programme was admirably and most judiciously selected, and for this reason : Amateur choral societies, as a rule, are much too fond of striving at too great things. No oratorio, however well-known—(well-known, and therefore all the more liable to show to a critical audience the deficiencies of the performers)—or difficult, is considered beyond their powers, and the result often is, a concert that is not quite a success or something akin to it. This is at home too frequently the case. It is argued that the practising of works of great masters by young musical Unions is the very best training they can have ; but not to begin with. Careful selections from oratorio or a grand opera do serve as first-rate practice, but the attempting of a long, heavy, and difficult work is a mistake, and the rock upon which, as already hinted at, many amateur societies in the old country split themselves. And it must be remembered too, that, no matter how well trained individually the members may be, it does require, not a few, but many and constant rehearsals ere they get into, what might be termed, "touch" with each other, and get the parts so balanced as not to drown each other. That is another fault that too often mars an amateur choral concert. It says a great deal, therefore, for the good taste, judgment, and modesty of the Bombay Society, that even with the musical education the members show themselves to be possessed of, and their training collectively, that they should aspire to nothing more ambitious than the programme submitted on Tuesday evening. Instead of being beyond, it was much within their powers, and was evidently arranged, not for the purpose of making a display of musical ability, but with the view of giving to the audience a thoroughly enjoyable musical evening. Yet by so doing a more marked impression was undoubtedly made, and the various items more appreciated than had the programme been a heavier one.

The concert opened with a quartette by Mrs. Squire, Miss M. De Courcy Atkins, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Steuart. It was Mendelsshon's "Morning Prayer" beginning "How calm the dawn now faintly growing." It must be confessed that this, the commencement, was not particularly brilliant. No fault could be found with the voices individually. Mrs. Squire possesses a light, but most sweet soprano ; Miss De Courcy Atkins' contralto is powerful, yet mellow in tone ; Mr. Chisholm's tenor is soft and silvery ; while the bass of Mr. Steuart is rich without being strong. With all this there was something short of perfection. Perhaps it wasthat want of sufficient rehearsal already referred to, but, as it was, a better effect would have been gained had the voices been better balanced. A piano solo, a Fantasia caprice on airs from "Tannhauser," arranged by Goria and played by Miss Flower, followed. From beginning to end this was a truly brilliant performance, one feature of which was the very discreet use of the pedals, producing an effect which marked the musicianly ear. The applause which rewarded the performance almost amounted to a recall. When Mr. Chisholm stepped to the front of the platform to sing the popular air "When other lips" from "The Bohemian Girl," it was evident from the reception accorded him by the audience that something like a treat was expected, and they were not disappointed. The beautiful werds of the baliad and the sweetly charming music afford to a vocalist of culture and of artistic feeling opportunities of making an impression, and Mr. Chisholm did make an impression, and a very marked one, too. The singer, so far as voice was concerned, was in excellent form, and the rendering of the pretty air was remarkable for the exquisite taste displayed. When he finished, a loud burst of applause rang through the hall, to which he bowed his acknowledgments. But that was not enough. The demands of *encore* were so persistent that Mr. Chisholm was forced to respond, repeating the second verse as charmingly as before. In the quartette "Carita" (Rossini) the voices of Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. M'Laren, Mrs. Chisholm, and Mrs. Preston blended admirably together, the clear purity of the principal soprano and the rich flute-like tone of the alto being in particular admirably suited to each other. Mr. Wyer was highly successful with his rendering of Adolphe Adam's "Cantique de Noel." Those lines that required it were given with a dramatic vigour that clearly showed he felt the meaning of the words he sang. His pathetic passages—at the beginning of the second verse for instance—likewise showed a true depth of feeling, while the triumphant shout with which he concluded "All hail our dear Redeemer's name !" was admirably conceived, and evoked such applause as showed the audience would have been delighted to listen to a repetition; but the song being by no means a light one, an *encore* was not demanded. The *Cujus Animam* of Rossini, played on the organ by Mr. Johnston, brought the first part of the concert to a close. The familiar strains of the piece were listened to with attention and appreciation ; and the soft, dreamy effect the organist inspired the music with was very pleasant.

A short interval having elapsed, the conductor, Mr. R. B. Nixon, took his place, and that was the signal for the opening of the second part of the programme, which consisted of Lord Tennyson's poem "The Revenge, a Ballad of the Fleet," set to music by Dr. C. Villiers Stanford. To criticise the music here would be, perhaps, somewhat out of place ; but it is not too much to say that the composer has wedded the noble lines of the poet laureate to most appropriate music. The rendering of Tuesday night did not lack all the necessary vigour, while the soft passages and the phrasing had all bestowed upon them sufficient attention to warrant one in saying that the rendering of "The Revenge" was a thoroughly satisfactory one, and that the Bombay Philharmonic Society, young as it is, is a long way ahead of the generality of amateur choral societies in the mother-country. The orchestra, though small, played the connecting passages very creditably. But to none is more credit due for the excellent performance than to the painstaking and able conductor, Mr. Nixon, for it is his perseverance as much as his talent by which so happy result has been brought about. The duties of accompanists were undertaken by Mr. G. R. Johnston on the organ, and Mr. G. Grant Craig on the piano. "God save the Queen," played on the organ, brought the concert to a termination.

GENERAL ELLES and General Chapman, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, have now arrived at head-quarters in Calcutta. The latter, we are sorry to hear, is in ill-health.

THE Lahore paper, referring to the sermon on the marriage question delivered by the Bishop of Bombay, remarks "The congregation that came to listen to the Bishop's opinions on the subject was large, many looking in through the windows ; and it is to be hoped that waverers from the orthodox system will stand firm, and that the general idea of Bombay on the question will be improved."

AFFAIRS IN ZANZIBAR.

A GENTLEMAN who has recently arrived in Bombay from Zanzibar gives a very discouraging account of the state of affairs on the island and along the coast. Trade is at a standstill, and no one is able to look far ahead, now that the international blockade of the coast is imminent. A good many of the British Indian traders still remain in the outlying place, the natives refusing to let them escape to Zanzibar, as they feel that the presence of British subjects in their midst will be a sort of guarantee against the violence of future visitors. No one approves of the action of the English Government in joining with Germany in the anti-slavery blockade, for no one believes in the sincerity of the latter power, and we gather that the public opinion of Zanzibar thoroughly endorses the statement of Bishop Smythies in the letter from which we quoted yesterday that "every one here knows that the slave trade has nothing to do with it." The efficiency of the measures contemplated is as much doubted as their good faith. The natives, if attacked on the coast, will retire inland, where Prince Bismarck's Admiral will not enter into what the Imperial Chancellor would call a contest between the horse and the whale. Trade is, of course, at a standstill, and the six thousand British Indians—Khojas, Memons, and Bhattias—who carry on their operations in Zanzibar and the adjacent territories, are suffering heavy losses, while the people who have been the immediate cause of all this have profited nothing by their indiscretions and oppressions. These merchants recently addressed a petition to Colonel Euan Smith, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, with reference to the hardships imposed on British subjects in Zanzibar by a too strict interpretation of section 370 of the Indian Penal Code, which prohibits all contracts with slave-owners. This, they complain, is one important cause of the commercial stagnation. The text of the petition was as follows :—

To Colonel Euan Smith, C.S.I., H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

The petition of the undersigned British subjects residing in Zanzibar.

Sheweth,—That in connection with the proclamation issued by you, dated the 9th November, 1888, your petitioners take the liberty to bring to your notice the serious hardships imposed on British subjects in Zanzibar dominions by a too strict interpretation and application of sec. 370 of the Indian Penal Code, and by prohibiting all contracts with slave-owners as being illegal under that section.

That by existing treaty between her Majesty the Queen-Empress and H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar the system of slavery is recognized, and Arab subjects are of course taking full advantage of it. The whole labouring population and nearly all domestic servants in Zanzibar are slaves ; and although in time when slavery is swept entirely away the case may be different, yet under present conditions your petitioners are sure that the Swahili slave generally makes a more reliable and useful servant than the Swahili freeman.

Your petitioners would draw attention to the considerable disadvantage at which British subjects, as compared with Arabs, now own and work shambas and plantations. Not being able to obtain laborers in any other way they are compelled to enter into arrangements with Arabs to work their plantations with slave labor in consideration of payment, or of dividing the produce. This has been done frequently, and in at least some instances with the knowledge, if not with the sanction, of H. M.'s Agents. When, therefore, such arrangements are expressly prohibited, shambas in the hands of British subjects will become valueless, and be disposed of at ruinous prices to Arabs to be worked by the latter again at great profit. In such cases the prohibition would evidently operate not so much against slavery as against agriculture by British subjects, because every one with any experience of Zanzibar must admit that at the present time there is no other solution of the labor problem. Another consideration in this connection is too important to be lost sight of. It is that every serious difficulty thrown in the way of British subjects owning shambas will be instantly made use of as a convenient argument by the Arab debtor who does not wish to deal honestly with his Indian creditor who has advanced money on the security of the Arab's shamba. The latter, knowing the Indian's inability to work the shamba, would place before him the alternative of either taking over the mortgaged shamba or making a settlement of the claim very favourable to himself. In view of the vast sums lent by Indians on mortgages of Arab shambas, this consideration, your petitioners submit, ought to have due weight in favour of the law being liberally construed as heretofore after taking into account all the circumstances of the place.

Your petitioners would in the second place mention the system by which "hamalis" or carriers and porters are supplied, for the purpose of loading and discharging cargo from the mail and other steamers and ships, and for warehousing, &c., the goods of merchants. All these "hamalis" are owned by half a dozen Shehri Arabs, who contract for the carriage of packages at so much per piece or otherwise. The general experience of merchants is that the Zanzibar hamali will not work except through his Arab owner. If left to himself, he will refuse work as soon as he has earned four pice, which he finds to be sufficient for his day's food. The merchants and shippers have to entrust cargoes and warehouses containing valuable goods to hamalis, for which the Arab owner becomes responsible, while the extraordinary thieving propensities of the hamali makes it practically impossible to give a single package in his sole charge. Your petitioners further submit that the fact of European merchants of other nationalities being supplied with labour on the same system without being fettered with any such restrictions as are now to be imposed upon your petitioners must not be forgotten. This prohibition would be quite important enough in its results to make it impossible for British subjects to compete with merchants of other nationalities, if indeed it does not stop them from engaging in trade on any considerable scale altogether.

Your petitioners further ask leave to refer to the subject of domestic servants. These are nearly all slaves, and cannot generally be relied upon to work honestly, serve for any certain period of time, or to behave themselves without the intervention of their owners, who become responsible to their employers for the servant's conduct and undertake to replace by another any particular servant who does not give satisfaction. Your petitioners beg respectfully to point out that it would not be correct to argue that because the owners settle the wages that therefore the slave is made to serve against his will. The fact is quite the reverse. The ordinary slave is so little able to take care of himself that the intervention of the owner in settling his wages and the way in which the servant is to be treated by his employer is beneficial to him than otherwise. Indians generally get their cooks, nurses, and other servants in this way. While, therefore, slavery exists, and while no other servants can be procured, this arrangement, your petitioners submit, works well. If contracts with slave-owners are therefore held to be illegal without reference to circumstances most British subjects will lose all their servants.

Your petitioners think that when slavery disappears completely the Swahili may improve and learn to work without being forced ; but while it exists strictness towards British subjects will have the effect of causing them serious loss and corresponding gain to Zanzibar residents of other nationalities.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that her Majesty's Government may be informed of what is here urged, and further, that the regulation concerning slave-labor now officially promulgated, will entail upon them of necessity vast losses in the present and disabilities in the future, which will render it almost impossible for them to successfully hold their own at a time when circumstances have already imposed a severe strain upon their resources.

Colonel Euan Smith's reply was :—

H. M.'s Agency and Consulate-General,
Zanzibar, Nov. 22.

To Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., Boustead, Ridley and Co., G. Mould, Charlesworth and Co., &c., &c., &c.,

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the petition which you have laid before me on the subject of the proclamation, issued by this office on 9th instant, respecting the hiring of slave-labour by British subjects ; and in reply I have to inform you that I have forwarded that petition to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the favourable consideration of her Magesty's Government.—I am, &c.,

C. B. EUAN SMITH, Colonel,
H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

A MEETING of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon, to discuss the question of factory labour in India. The chair was occupied by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and among other members of the Association present were :—Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, and Nowrojee N. Wadia (Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld., Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Gordon Mills Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.), George Cotton (James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., Connaught Mill Co., Ld., and Empress S. and W. Co., Ld., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee (New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld., City of Bombay S. and W. Co., Ld.), Gordandas Khatao (Lakmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co. Ld.), Dhuramsey Soonderdass (Khandeish S. & W. Mills Co, Ld., and Soonderdass S. & W. Co., Ld.), Veerachund Deepchund and J. F. Fernandez (Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co. Ld., Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ld., Mahaluxime S. & W. Co., Ld.), Jehanghir Hormasjee and Dayabhai Tapidass (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.), Runchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mill Co., Ld.), Ramchunder Hemraj and Cursondass Velabdass (Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.), Jairambhoy Makanjee and Ruttonjee Muncherjee (Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.), Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ld.), Essa Khalifa (Essa Khalifa S. & W. Mills), Vandrawandas Purshotamdas (Malabar S. & W. Co., Ld.), E. Moses (Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.), Jewandas Mooljee (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.) P. Pearson (Anglo-Indian S., W., & Manufacturing Co. Ld.), Nesserwanjee Maneckjee Petit (Oriental S. & W. Company, Ld., National S. & W. Company, Ld.), J. H. Latimer (Agra S. & W. Co., Ld.), J. Y. Lang (United S. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.), Thackersey Naranjee (Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld.), Devidt Dani and Jamsetjee Heerajee (Motilall Pitty Spinning Mill).

The chairman in opening the proceedings said :—Gentlemen,—You are all well aware that we have met here to-day to discuss the question of factory labour in India, about which the Lancashire people have made an unnecessary agitation. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have suggested "that the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so far as they relate to the employment of women, young persons, and children, should be at once extended, so as to apply them not only to women and children, but also to adults, and include the textile factories of British India." Our object in meeting here to-day is to consider whether the step, which the Manchester Chamber suggests, to our Government to take, is at all necessary, and whether they have made out a good case for what they ask ; and that if such step is not necessary, we should so represent to our worthy Government. I say that such a step is quite unnecessary (hear, hear), as the very fact of our Manchester friends not having even attempted to give any weighty reasons for their demands, will at once show. Gentlemen, those who have seen mill hands in Bombay will at once agree with me in expressing an opinion, that they do not at all seem deteriorated in health, but that on the contrary they appear quite healthy ; (hear, hear) and if not more so they are as healthy as other individuals of their class who are not mill-labourers ; and to support this opinion I beg to remind you of the Commission which sat in Bombay in 1884 to consider the question of the factory labour here. That Commission then caused an independent enquiry to be made by some European and native medical gentlemen as to the physical condition of mill-hands in Bombay, females and children included. These medical gentlemen personally examined work-people in several of our local mills, and compared them with those work-people who did not work at the mills and they had reported that the people who worked in the mills were as healthy as those who did not work at mills. Gentlemen, I can tell you of my own knowledge and experience that these mill-hands, including women and children, are more healthy, more comfortable, and happier than those individuals who maintain themselves by out-door labour, such as bamboo and other ordinary coolies, who toil hard from early in the morning to late in the evening without any protection from the sun or rain, and the money which they earn is not even half of what these mill-hands earn by doing easier and lighter work under the roofs of our mills, which are amply ventilated, and which have no defects in a sanitary point of view. Again, if one will compare the dress of mill-hands, including women and children, with that of other labourers, he will at once come to no other conclusion than this, that the mill hands are better off in respect of their pecuniary condition than that of other labourers. (Applause). Now take the instance of poor field labourers, inclusive of women and children, who work in fields from the dawn of day till it becomes dark in the evening, in the hot sun during the hottest days of summer and also knee-deep in water during rainy season without any shelter, and who have always every chance of catching malarious fevers and who, notwithstanding all this hard toil, cannot earn even half of what these mill-hands earn. Those who have seen village life must have come across poor, miserable-looking creatures, semi-naked and barefooted, going from one village to another and back home on journeys of several miles together, with heavy loads of fuel and other articles on their heads, simply for the sake of a few pies. Also those who travelled throughout India must have seen poor, miserable-looking coolies, almost naked, doing very

conditions of factory labour in England and India, showing how unnecessary and inapplicable the Eng. lish Factory Act would be for Indian mills, pointing out how such a legislative measure would be a source of hardship to adults by reducing their earnings, and the manner in which it would be the means of preventing thousands of young persons and children from earning their livelihood. Respectfully calling to mind the sacrifice that India was compelled to make in the interest of Lancashire in repealing the import duties and, lastly, pointing out that factory legislation in the direction agitated for by Lancashire competitors is meant and would tend to cripple an industry which it is to the best interests of the State to foster and encourage by very legitimate means; the progress of cotton and kindred manufactures in India being the only true safeguard against famine and want in a country otherwise dependent on agriculture for the peoples' support." (Applause) In support of the resolution I propose first, to place before you the circumstances which have induced your Committee to call this meeting, and, second, to consider what can be said in favor of the several points of the proposed memorial. You are aware that for some years past there has been considerable anxiety in Lancashire regarding the success of the Bombay mill industry. Letters, have from time to time appeared in the Manchester papers giving many reasons for our progress and suggesting various measures for retarding the development of our industry. Of such importance did the matter appear to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that the directors of that body made a long and very exhaustive enquiry into the condition of the Bombay and Lancashire spinning industries. The directors' report contains much useful and interesting information and very clearly shows that the growth of the Bombay cotton industry is due to our geographical advantages which place us in close proximity to the cotton fields on the one hand and to the consuming markets on the other. The report shows under the head of Cost of spinning that Lancashire can produce a pound of 20s. yarn at ·25 to ·45 pence per pound cheaper than we can, and appears to admit that Bombay enjoys no advantage from cheap labour or long factory hours. It is difficult to understand how on the face of such a report the most conformed protectionist could vote in favor of a resolution which practically amounts to protection for Lancashire at India's expense. Yet, gentlemen, on the face of this report, the Manchester Chamber of Commerece passed by a majority of ten on the 5th November this resolution. That in view of the excessive hours of labour, now worked in the cotton mills of Britich India, the Chamber recommends that the provisions of the British Factory Act so far as they relate to the employment of women and children should be at once extended so as to apply and include the textile factories of British India." This resolution was proposed by Mr. Fielden, who from his remarks it is evident has no knowledge of British India or its workpeople and who seems to have an impression that the same unsatisfactory state of things which made it necessary to protect women and children in England obtains here. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Stuttara, the gentleman who seconded the resolution, appears delighted at such an opportunity of combining humanitarian and commercial interests; for in a letser to the *Manchester Courier* he says:—"It is rare that humanitarian and commercial interest are so much in unison as they are in this movement. Surely it will be better for the physical welfare of the Hindoo to remain in agricultural employment and give us plenly of cotton rather than be attracted to the ranks of mill operatives working under onerous conditions. It would also be a pleasanter sight to see Bombay remain the depot for the exchange of eastern products and western manufactures." No doubt, it would suit Mr. Stuttara and those who voted with him for India to grow cotton that Lancashire might buy whenever there was a small American Crop, or as modestly suggested by the Oldham Trade Council, we should grow cotton so that such a thing as a cotton corners by the astute American should be an impossibility. Mr. Fogg pointed out that the Chamber should consider its own dignity before interfering in the matter, and Mr. Norris was of opinion that it would be well to relegate the resolution to Limbo. Our old friend, Mr. Bythell, who knows Bombay and the condition of its laburing classes well, pointed out what I will show in detail later on that in India there were four times as many persons in a mill to do the same quantity of work as on an English mill, and further remarked that the one great difficulty, which the Indian Government had to contend with was to find work for the increasing millions of people in that country. Mr. Lord, another gentleman of Indian experience, characterised the resolution as likely to do the Chamber some injury. Gentlemen, notwithstanding the opposition of those members of the Chamber, who had any knowledge of the conditions of labour in India, the resolution was carried by a majority and it is because that resolution was carried, and to point out clearly how mistaken our friends, in Lancashire are in their views of the factory labour of India that your Committee have called you here to-day to pass the resolution now before you. (Applause.) We do not for one moment think that the Secretary of State for India will move in the direction suggested by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but, nevertheless we feel it due to ourselves and to the industry we represent that the incorrect impression which seems to prevail amongst many at Home should be removed, and we think the best way to correct these mistakes is to prepare a memorial to be submitted to H. E. the Governor, respectfully asking his Excellency to forward the same through the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, for India, and by asking the Press to come to our assistance and help us, as they already have done, by showing the real object of the resolution moved by Mr. Fielden. Our thanks are due to the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* for their leading articles pointing out as they have most ably done the real motive of the resolution and the true position of Factory labour. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we are not depriving Manchester of her trade; there is room enough for us all. (Hear, htar, and applause.) It is true India has added very considerably to her mill industry during the last few years, but even only have some 2,50C,000 millions spindls out of the 82,000,000 millions spindles employed in meeting the requirements of the world. The exports of cotton goods from England to China show a large increase every year, and it is not correct to say that we have driven out English goods from China. We have forced the consumption of our own goods by meeting the requirements of our buyers. We have created a demand by the quality and low price of the yarn we spin. Lancashire cannot produce low counts yarns at a price that the lower classes in China and other Asiatic markets can afford to pay, and were the Bombay mills non-existent to-morrow. Lancashire would have no greater demand for 6s. to 20s. counts than she has to-day. Bombay machine spinning has to a great extent replaced hand spinning in China and India and the cheaper we can produce our goods, the more will we be able to replace this hand-spinning. Gentlemen, we cannot compete with Lancashire in the finer Counts, and she cannot come near us in spinning counts, for which our cotton is suitable. With the growing wealth of the world, Lancashire will find ample room for the development at her trade in manufacturing the finer class of goods to meet an increasing demand, and we on this side have no need to fear there is plenty of room for a great increase in the number of our mills before we can meet the requirements of the millions who still require clothing. If Lancashire will be only true to herself and not try to stifle competition by unworthy means, but devote more thought to the requirements of her customers, to the opening of new markets, and to the technical educating of her artisan. She will still occupy the first place in the industrial world. I cannot accept the vote of the 38 members of the Manchester Chamber as indicating that free trade Lancashire is reaching that state of decay when legislative enactments instead of healthy competition are required to extend the industry to show that Lancashire is not losing any ground in China. I now ask you to let me read an extrat from the of Economist November 10. The great expansion which has recently taken place in the exports of cotton yarn from India to China has given rise to a somewhat ravelled controversy among the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Twelve months ago the attention of the Chamber was directed to the question, and at a general meeting of the members the Board of Directors were requested to investigate the causes and circumstances which had led to this result. It was assumed in the first instance with what degree of justice we shall presently see that this increase in the export of cotton yarn from India to China had been effected at the expense of Lancashire. The resolution of the Chamber on which the Board of Directors acted spoke of the Bombay spinners having superseded those of Lancashire. The inquiry seems to have been based entirely upon this assumption, and it appears to have at once suggested to the advocates of by-metalism who are also members of the Board, a favourable opportunity of ventilating their theories. As a result, we have the two reports, the text of which is given below, one by a majority of the directors and another by the the minority, neither of which promises to prove of much practical value to the spinners of Lancashire, however usefull they may be to the combatants in the proposed battle of the standards which is to take place at a special meeting of the Chamber on an early day. The inquiry, it is evident, has provoked a considerable amount of feeling by the Chairman of the Chamber at the quarterly meeting held on Tuesday, warmly repelled the insinuation which had been made respecting th conduct of certain members of the Board who had been accused of fighting "tooth and nail" to prevent the truth being arrived at. The first is that so far as we can judge, neither the majority nor the minority have been sufficiently careful to approach this question in an unbiassed and impartial spirit. The question at issue has been assumed apparently without proof or examination by both parties, although there was ample material at their hands to have made the case clear. It is quite true that during the last few years there has been a large increase in the exports of cotton yarn from India to China, but there is no evidence whatever that this increase of trade has been done at the expense of this country. There has been no supercession of the Lancashire cotton spinner in the case if we are to take the official statistics of the trade transactions of the three countries as our authority. The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce seem to have been sitting on a mare's next for the past twelve months. They were formally nominated to examine and report as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire, and their first duty was to make it clear that there had been such a supercession. This they not only have neglected to do, but the official figures are all against them. The last five and twenty years our export of cotton yarn to China direct have fluctuated as might naturally be expected, but it is a fact that during the last five they have been on the average better than during any five years during the period. Here are the figures for the five years 1872-76 and 1883-77 respectively and our readers can judge for themselves.

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN TO CHINA EXCLUSIVE O HONGKONG.

	lbs.	lbs.
1876	810,310	
1875	1,055,340	
1874	1,039,500	
1873	1,080,380	
1872	2,731,540	
Total	6,717,270	
Average	...	1,343454,
1887	4,104,300	
1886	4,416,000	
1885	6,143,500	
1884	3,162,800	
1883	3,881,500	
Total	21,708,100	
Average	...	4,341,620

But it may be urged that these figures are imperfect, as a large portion of our trade with China is done indirectly through Hongkong. There is force in this agreement and we append the figures showing the exports of yarn to China including Hongkong but it will be observed they do not mend the case of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce very materially.

EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN TO CHINA INCLUDING HONGKONG.

	lbs.	lbs.
1876	12,475,335	
1875	14,559,740	
1874	15,187,800	
1873	9,890,930	
1872	9,765,860	
Total	61,879,665	
Average	...	12,375,933
1887	11,882,000	
1886	10,599,200	
1885	20,373,900	
1884	15,721,300	
1883	13,370,700	
Total	71,947,300	
Average	...	14,389,460

There is no evidence of the supercession of the Lancashire spinner in these figures. On the contrary his trade, it is proved, has grown and extended considerably during the period in question. Had the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce more carefully adjusted the issue before entering on this inquiry, they might have attained some practical result, and they would have effectually bowled over the minority among those who are bi-metalists. The conclusion to be drawn from the figures we have just given from the Board of Trade returns effectually pulverises their fine-spun theories about the effect of the fall in the value of silver as measured in gold. If their arguments were sound our exports to China as a silver-using country since the fall in the rate of exchange begun in 1872 should have diminished, instead of that we see they have increased. It is quite true that the exports of cotton yarn from India to China have increased in a larger proportion, but that is not to the point. It is probable that the explanations offered of this fact in the reports of the majority are correct so far as they go, but they may not be exhanstive. Has it never suggested itself to the Lancashire spinner that his Indian competito may be culivating the tastes and wants of hi Chinese customers with greater care than him self. The report of the majority of the Manchester Chamber is certainly confirmed by the opinion of Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Under-Secretary of Commerce and Finance in India. In his latest report this gentleman says that the true reasons for the increase in the Indian exports of cotton manufactures are that the cotton which the Bombay mills spin is grown at their door while the same cotten has to pay freight and a transport of 7,000 miles to England and back again as twist on its way to China. Labour is also cheaper in India and there are other circumstances which encourage the production of yarns of the coarser kinds required in China at a cheaper rate in India than in Lancashire. There has also been a great reduction recently in the freight between Bombay and China—a reduction of more than one-half since April 1885. These facts all prove sufficiently clearly that the Lancashire spinner has difficulties to contend with in competing with India, but it is absurd to talk about supercession. The truth is that the Bombay cotten spinners have by their energy and enterprise created a trade with China which had no existence before, and we may be thankful that they have not turned their attention to markets in which they might have done us greater injury. I will now state what in my opinion we should set forth in our memorial—and first as regards the different conditions of Factory labour in England and India and how unnecessary and inapplicable the English Factory Act would be for Indian mills. I admit the long hours that the mills run in India, but I maintain that an English fiill-hand works four times as hard as any of the labourers employed in our mills. We could not possibly get the same continuous labour from an Asiatic for six hours that an English labourer is opliged to render for ten hours a day. The Indian climate is against that continuous effort which is and can without much hardship be exacted in an English mill, and as a consequence we are obliged to employ nearly four times the labour that is employed in an English mill to give the same quantity of work. I will give you figures which show better than words of mine could that this is the case I have taken of two modern mills; one the new hay Spinnieg Company, Limited: new half containing 38,000 ring spindals spinning from 10s. to 30s. and the other one of our local mills containing 32,000 ring spindals spinning from 10s. to 30s. and show in parallel column the number of hands employed in each Department:—

	Loeal H. and B.	New hay.
Engine Driver and fireman..	13	2
Scatching and mixing.....	47	10
Card room.....	210	63
Ring thrastle room.....	435	69
LeReling, &c., &c.	396	179
	1,101	323

From these figures you will see that the Indian mill with 6,000 spindles less than its English competitor requires 3 ° 4 times as many hands to keep its machinery running; so that if the Indian Mills are running 80 hours per week as against 56½ in England, the effort exerted by the two classes of labour would be 56½ for the English labourer and 80 3-4 or 23-2 for our Indian mill hand. In other words, the continuous effort of English mill labourer compared with his Indian competitor is as 56½ is Rs. 23-2. Gentlemen, where is the great hardships complained of by Mr. Filden and those who voted with him? The English mill hand as a rule begins work as a half times and probably remains a mill-hand until death getting no change or long holiday, his Indian competitor never begins as a half time and seldom remains more than two years without a long holiday of some months to his gaum or village; and of the 5,900 persons employed in the mills my firm manage, I am satisfied from very close enquiry that a dozen men cannot be found who have continued work over two years without a long holiday. Our mill hands are drawn from the Concon and Deccan, where the soil is not sufficiently good to maintain the population. They come here with the object of saving a few hundred rupees, which to them is a fortune, and of returning to their native town, there to spend it in the purchase of land or in helping the family fund. Our mill hands are very differently placed to their English competitors. The latter have to struggle hard to earn enough to keep body and soul together. Whereas their Indian competitors can earn twice or three times as much as they require for their daily bread. Take an English spinner e arning 25 shillings per week and an Indian spinner with his 25 rupees a month. The former cannot save anything, whereas the latter could easily put on one side Rs. 15 per month, and it is the fact of being in this position that enables him, after a year or two's work, to relieve for a time to cultivate his fields. Another great difference between English and Indian Factory labour is that in England women and young children are largely employed in the mills amongst machinery driven by power. In India there may be some few women employed, but no half-timer as a rule only young persons and men are engaged to work machinery driven by steam, the women being employed as reelers only and working from 8 to 9 hours per day. 80 hours per week appear a long time for the mill to be running, but there is not ten per cent of the mill hands who make full time and there is not a mill which does not employ a large percentage of spare hands to fill the place of absentees, The English workman is obliged to keep constantly at it, from the time he commences until he leave aff. For a considerable portion of the year he has to work many hours by gaslight and in return earns barely sufficient to keep him. His Indian competitor works only by the light of day, can have his meals any time it suits him, and during working hours has the privilege of being able to get his smoke, and, if necessary, a shave. How much this last is patronized may best be understood by the fact that as much as Rs. 200 per annum is willingly paid for the right of shaving and selling sweet meat to the hands of the mills. We cannot exact from our mill hands the same continuous labour in India that they do in England. Like ourselves, clerks, domestic servants, and all around us they must be allowed to take it easily, and that is why it is, gentlemen, that in our Indian mills we are obliged to be lax. Change our climate and we can change our manner of doing things, but unless Mr Fielden can give us an English climate we do not want an English Factory Act. We do not want that which is unsuited to the people. We are unwilling to work our mill hands as they are worked in England, and I say that even now our mill hands are much better specimen of the Hindoo than the mill hands of Lancashire are of the average Englishman. It is the constant drive of the English mill hand that takes it out of him and marks him with a mark that there is no mistaking. (Applause.) The English Factory Act could not do our Lancashire competitors any good in the direction they anticipate as we have plenty of cheap adult labour to draw from. Messrs. Tata and son pointed out a short time ago to your Committee that the average earnings in the North-West for an adult was considerably under what we now pay small boys. The application of the English Factory Act would force us in our own interest to close our mill doors against young persons as we have already been obliged to do against half-timers and employ a adults in their place. The smallest boys over twelve years of age in the mills are earning some six to seven rupees per month, and if you consider that there is not a boy over fifteen years of age who does not earn ten to eleven rupees per month, you will see at once that it would be an easy matter to replace all your young labour by importing labour from the North-West, where the average monthly wages of an adult does not exceed seven rupees. Our friends in Lancashire cannot understand the prosperous condition of the mill hands. They cannot be aware that while an ordinary labourer draws only nine or ten rupees per month, our mill hands average from six rupees for the smallest boy to twenty-four rupees for an adult, and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 for a native overlooker. It would, I think, gentlemen, be hard, very hard indeed, for any legislative enactment to be passed that would prevent young persons from earning their daily bread, or that would be the means of preventing an adult from doing with his labour as he thought fit. I do not see what more right the Legislature has to direct how a poor man's labour, which is his capital, should be invested than it has to restrict any one of us in our investments. (Applauce.) So long as India depends entirely upon her agriculture, she must be prepared to meet those periodical famines which hitherto have carried away thousands upon thousands of lives, not because India cannot produce enough to feed all its people, but because failure of crops, means the depriving of the people of the wherewithal to purchase food. Government may establish famine funds and spend large sums in relieving the distressed districts, but the true preventive of the results of famine is the development of such industries as are capable of giving employment to the millions thus placing them in funds with which to import food, when there is failure of crops in their own districts. Gentlemen, as so very ably pointed out in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, this association has never stood in the way of such Factory legislation as appeared necessary and suitable to the country. We were represented on the Factory Commission of 1884, and it is no fault of the Bombay mill-owners that effect was not given to the recommendations of that Commission. I still think we are all agreed that legislation on the lines indicated is both desirable and necessary, and I think I may say that this association would accept any such measure with satisfaction as the mills do not employ half times, and women do not work more than nine hours per day the only question is as to the age to be fixed for young persons. I think it should be, as recommended by the commission, fourteen, and that no one should be employed in a mill under that age. I am also of opinion that it would be a decided gain for the mills to stop four days per month. There is only one thing I am not quite satisfied about, and that is the application of the Act to small ginning factories. It is true that both women and children work long hours, but it is very often a question of working long hours or starvation. The gin factories are only at work for four or five months during the year and during that time attract labour from poverty-stricken districts. In Guzerat, for instance, the gins seldom work full time more than two months, and it is a question whether the poor famished creatures, who come in from Malwa and Rajpootana, should be prevented from earning in these two months as much as will carry them on for the remainder of the year. It was such considerations as these that induced the Commission in their report to recommend in "section 18 a. that when it appears to the Governor in Council that any class of factories or parts thereof it is necessary by special circumstances affecting such class to exempt such factories or part thereof from the operation of this Act on any section thereof. He may by order made under this Act exempt such class of factories or part thereof to the extent and during the period named by him." Gentlemen, I will only add a few words regarding the sacrifice that India has already been forced to make by Lancashire's jealousy of our mill industry. I refer to the abolition of the Import duties, which was, as has been frequently painted out in the *Times of India* of India pressed upon both parties at home in the name of free trade, but truly because Manchester at that time regarded them as protective duties. That they were not such is now admitted, because Lancashire no longer complains that we are taking her Indian trade from her, but that we are holding our own in Asiatic markets, where we meet here on common ground. (Hear, Hear, and applause.) Gentlemen, as mill-owners we have never said much about the removal of the Import duties. We want no protection but that which our natural position and our enterprise can give us, but in common with every citizen we feel that a revenue of nearly two millions per annum has been sacrificed at a time when the financial condition of the country was anything but satisfactory. We think that so long as the opium revenue is uncertain, so long as the salt tax is so heavy, and revenue has to be raised by such totally unsuitable means of taxation as the License or Income-Tax that the Import duties which were never felt by the people should not have been removed for party purposes at the expense of India and against the wishes of the people. I believe in free trade in its fullest sense. But there are circumstances which should govern free trade and in this respect I cannot do better than quote the words of the greatest financier of the day. Mr. Gladstone, who in a debate in the House of Commons, June 10, 1879 said:—"There is not a free trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state the revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of of free trade." (Applause.) Gentlemen, in conclusion I will only say that in my humble opinion it is not too late for the Government of India to act upon this axiom propounded by the greatest Chancellor of the Exchequer that England has ever known. (Applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, in seconding the resolution, said: Honourable Sir,—In seconding the resolution so ably proposed by my friend, Mr. Cotton, who, next to our Hon. Chairman, has taken the most active part in fostering the mill industry of this place, I confess I feelsome difficulty, for he has anticipated me in much that I wished to say and has said it so much more vigorously than I could ever hope to do. Gentlemen, it is now ten years since we had the valuable co-operation of the late lamented Mr. James Greaves in confuting the statements of our humanitarian friends in Lancashire, and his place is now worthily occupied by his successor, the mover of the resolution. This meeting, gentlemen, has been called not because the Government of this country is desirous of imposing fresh restrictions upon the cotton industry; it has been called not because the will operatives clamour for relief against any hardships to which they are subjected; it has been called not for any of the reasons which rendered stringent factory legislation necessary in England; but it has been called, gentlemen to protect ourselves from the kind attentions of a set of people in Lancashire, who allow no opportunity ta pass if it could tend, under the guise of humanity, philanthrophy and what not to hamper, or properly speaking, crush an industry, which promises to find remunerative employment for the people of India. Gentlemen, in this work-a-day world, these self styled philanthrophists fancy that they will be able to disguise from the thinking public the selfish motives, which alone prompt them. Gentlemen in the recent resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, passed by a majority of ten in a house of sixty-six, and recommending that all the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so far as they relate to the employment of women, young persons and children, should at once be extended so as to apply to and include the textile factories of British India, we have the latest instance of the mixture of philanthrophy and business for which Manchester has made itself famous. And here I take the earliest opportunity of tendering our warmest thanks to the twenty-eight gentlemen of the Chamber who, though engaged in a competing trade, stood forward, with the instinct of fair play, to expose the hollowness and real character of the movement. (Applause.) It is refreshing to find that there are men ready to stigmatise in fitting terms the actions of their confreres, whose interests blind them to the welfare of the voiceless millions of India. Among those twenty-eight gentlemen who have (no doubt, at considerable risk of unpopularity) exposed the fallacy underlying the reasonings of the other side, were several names familiar to us on this side of India, and to them and all the others, who so disinterestedly deprecated the unnatural position taken up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, our best thanks are due. While on this subject, I cannot forget the real service done to the cotton industry of India by the two leading English papers of this great commercial metropolis of India. I believe every one of you has read the outspoken and able leaders in the *Times of India* (applause) of the 29th November last and the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st. and 18th instant. (Applause.) These utterances, coming from the quarter which they do ought to receive due weight from those responsible for the government of this great dependency. Gentlemen, I think it will not be amiss if I now review at some length the agitation, which has been set afloat by the good people of Lancashire for year past to ruin the mill industry of this country. Their first move was to demand the abolition of the import duties on cotton on the ground that they afforded protection to the rising industry of India against the similar and long established industry of wealthy Manchester. This plea was urged, gentlemen, notwithstanding that it was clear to all not blinded by self interest that the duties in question were in no sense protective and were levied for revenue purposes only. Pressure was brought to bear on successive Secretaries of State who, under the exigencies of party government, could not long withstand the mandate of Manchester, until at last Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, instructed Lord Northbrook to abolish the duties declaring that for political purposes (and not in the interests of the people of India) such abolition was absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Lord Northbrook, however, was not to be swayed from his duty to the millions placed under his charge and rather than carry out the instructions sent out to him by Lord Salisbury he resigned his high office. Lord Northbrook's utterances in this connection are instructive, and with your permission, gentlemen, I will read one or two extracts from them. "By the imposition," said his Lordship, "of a new excise duty on tobacco or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would, in my opinion, have to pay a large sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles which would be affected by the abolition of our customs duties." Again he has "no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our customs duties or a large part of them and of imposing fresh taxes in their place would be great. Whatever may be the objection to customs duties, they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India where new taxe are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct direct taxes or new excise duties for the customs duties which are now imposed on foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman, with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility, could be found to propose." In his despatch, dated the 25th February 1876, paras, 53 and 54, Lord Northbrook and his colleagues thus addressed Lord Salisbury:—53.—Your Lordship, however, in the despatches of the 15th of July and 11th of November, has mainly pressed upon us us the desirability of removing this duty for political reasons. It is apprehended that discussions will take place in which the conflicting interests of England and of India will be urged, that Parliament will insist upon the repeal of the duties, and that an irritation, which would be avoided if the duties were dealt with at once, may thus be created to the injury of both countries. 54.—We trust that this anticipation may not be realized, but while we should much regret that any such feelings should be excited on the part of any portion of our fellow-countrymen at home it is our duty to consider the subject with regard to the interest of India. We do not consider that the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures is consistent with those interests, and we hope that the statement contained in this despatch of the whole circumstance of the case, and of the condition of the Indian finance, will show that the real effect of the duty is not what is supposed that it cannot be removed without danger to the India finances, and that the imposition of new taxes in its stead would create serious discontent." Gentlemen, I cannot better sum up the situation as it then was than by quoting the words of our well known and talented townsman, Mr. J. M. Maclean, now M.P. for Oldham his and then Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, who, in an article written by him in, paper of 28th February 1876, said" "Give Manchester what she wants or go—that is, what Lord Salisbury demanded of the Viceroy.—What can be more scandalous' to avail ourselves of Lord Salisbury's own words, than for an English Minister deliberately to sell India to Manchester? Yet this is what the Secretary of State propose to do. In return for the support given by Lancashire to the Conservatives at the last general election, and with an eye to future favours of the same kind, Lord Salisbury intends to deprive India of a revenue of three-quarter millions sterling a year to make a present of it in the firt instance at all events, to the English manufacturers of cotton goods. We trust there is sufficient political virtue left in England to expose and stigmatize this disgraceful transaction, even although the present House of Commons seems disposed to vote anything at Mr. Disraeli's bidding. The Liberal party could hardly wish for a better cry to go to the country with them than that of doing justice to India by saving her form being made use of to reward the zealous partisanship of constituencies devoted to the service of the Ministry of the day." Gentlemen, I cannot help noticing here the remarkable change which has come over the spirit of our whilom champion. What a contrast do the honest and straightforward sentiments of those days, which I wish Mr. Maclean would read, mark and inwardly digest, present to his utterances of the present day! Is it not an irony of fate that Mr. Maclean should now be not only a follower of Lord Salisbury (laughter), but should have placed himself in a position in which all that he said of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues should be directly applicable to himself. (Renewed laughter). Well, gentlemen, what Lord Northbrook declined to do, his successor, Lord Lytton, came and pledged to carry out. He abolished the import duties on the lower counts of yarn. Speaking in support of the abolition, he said "Political economy is either a science or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves as inexonorably in one part of the world as in another, whether they are followed or disregarded." Gentlemen, his Lordship must have been pushed hard for an argument in support of the repeal of the cotton duties when he resorted to this high falutin, for that is the only appropriate name for it, of which the nearest tyro in political economy would be ashamed. But Manchester was all powerful, and its behests must be obeyed. How sincere his Lordship was in his belief in the universal applicability of the rules of political economy, irrespective of times and circumstances, will be seen from his treatment of the same science when the time came to impose fresh burdens upon the people of India, because of the repeal of the cotton duties. The inexorable laws of political economy were then cast to the winds, and his Lordship said, "The task we have undertaken is not to distribute the public burdens according to doctrinaire ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection, but ——" I will not pursue the quotation further, gentlemen, nor take up your time by commenting upon either the speech or the speaker. Manchester, however, was not satisfied, and the cry for repeal went on till the Government of Lord Ripon abolished the whole duty by a stroke of the pen and entailed on already impoverished India a loss of revenue of over a crore of rupees without any countervailing benefit to her people. Lord Ripon, however, did not remain in India long enough to reap what he had sown, but his successor was compelled to impose the Income Tax, and add to the already heavy salt duties, thus fulfilling the prognostications made in the despatch already quoted by me of Lord Northbrook, who had said, "By so doing,"—that is, by giving up the import duties on cotton, "we should either compel our successors to impose new taxes for the purpose of meeting this large loss of revenue, and we have already represented to your Lordship the serious effects that will result from the imposition of new taxes for this purpose—or, if the conditions of the finances should allow of a remission of taxes, we should pledge our successors to remove the duty upon cotton manufactures, while some other remission of taxation might be more necessary for political or financial reasons." Having done all this mischief and caused a serious disturbance in the finances of the country, the good, humane, and unselfish people of Lancashire thought that they would now reap the benefit which their disinterested endeavours deserved. A perverse. Providence, however, decreed it otherwise. The imports of Manchester goods did not increase and, what was worse, the cotton industry of India continued to flourish. (Hear, hear.) This was more than the evil genius of India could bear. After casting about in diverse directions for a remedy, the Manchester Chamber appointed a Committee to find out the reasons why, notwithstanding every effort to crush it, the mill industry of this country was able not only to hold its own, but even to deprive Manchester of a portion of its market in China and Japan. The Committee which was called into curse, remained only to bless. It was expected to furnish a reason for further bettering the industry, and it reported that notwithsanding the fact that the Bombay spinners worked 80 hours a week against 56½ at Lancashire, the spinning mills in the latter produced true 20s. bundled mule yarn at a cost of from 25d. to 45d. per pound less than those of Bombay. The only advantage, they reported, which the Bombay spinner possessed over those of Lancashire was that of geographical position, their vicinity to the cotton fields on the one hand, and the consuming markets on the other. It is clear, therefore, on the showing of the Committee and the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that notwithstanding the apparent (for it is not real as I will show further on) disadvantage of short hours of work and of having to employ raw produce brought all the way from India, the Manchester spinners are able to produce yarn a ¼ to nearly ½ a penny per pound cheaper than we can. Another circumstance pointed out by the Committee was the great reduction in freights which has taken place within the last 11 years, and which has reduced the advantage which the Bombay spinner enjoyed by reason of his geographical position eleven years ago by more than one-half. In other words, the disadvantage to Lancashire on account of its remoteness from the eastern markets and the country where the raw produce is grown, has, in the course of a decade, steadily diminished by one-half. Well, gentlemen, these were not the things which Mr. Fielden and his philanthrophic brethren wanted. They were, therefore, completely ignored in the action which they resolved to take. They fastened with avidity on the statement in the report that the Bombay operatives worked 80 hours a week. Any excuse will serve to hang a dog or a depedency and the descendants of those who did not shrink at the call of duty from blessing Ireland with Poyning's Laws were not to be deterred from promoting the welfare of the dumb millions of India—(hear, hear,)—and the now famous resolution, denoting the high watermark of Lancashire morality and Christianity was passed. (Hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, you will notice that the Committee of the Manchester Chamber discreetly avoided characterizing in their report the 80 hours' work per week in Bomb y as excessive or otherwise. In fact, they knew better than to do anything of the kind. But Messrs. Fielden and Co. knew their arithmetic, the immutable rules whereof told them beyond possibility of question that 80 was more than 56½ by nearly one-half. It was, therefore, as clear as the sun at noonday that the work exacted from the Bombay labourer was half as much as more severe as was done by his Lancashire counterpart. Who could, therefore, venture to dispute the assertion of Mr. Fielden and those members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that supported him that the hours of work at Bombay were excessive? I can almost imagine these gentlemen adopting the lofty language of Lord Lytton, and saying "men are but units, and arithmetic, which deals with units is either a science or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not effected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves inexorably in Lancashire or Bombay whether they are followed or disregarded. Logic so powerful reasoning so conclusive, who can resist? It would be carping criticism to say that the philanthrophy which seeks to protect women and children being worked to death, or what is worse to a life in death—knock-kneed, bandy-legged and crippled—was asleep until it found one market after another slipping from its fingers. The apostle of humanity is reported to have said, "Let the people (of India lose) faith in our sense of justice and fair-play, and in our humanity, and then where would India be *and where would Lancashire trade be.*" And echo answers where? Mr. Fielden might have gone to say, if the result of efforts in the cause of humanity to recover for us the lost markets of China and Japan why that is but an illustration of the mysterious ways in which Providence contrives to evolve good out of evil and rewards the righteous." Gentlemen, paradoxical as it may appear, I hope to make it clear to all dispassionate men (to convince Mr. Fielden and his confreres is beyond my powers) that it is the 56½ hours' work in Lancashire which is excessive, and not the 80 hours' work in Bombay. Gentlemen, the real criterion is not whether the men are at work for 80 hours or 56½ hours, but what is the intensity of energy put forth to accomplish a given piece of work. If the Bombay mill hands worked during the 80 hours with the same intensity as the Lancashire operatives do during the 56½ hours, I would be the first to acknowledge that the Bombay hours of work were excessive. The Bombay workmen under the conditions supposed would turn out half as much more work in a week than the Lancashire operatives, and assuming that the work turned out by the Lancashire workmen in 56½ hours is as much as can be expected from any workmen in the time,—and I unhesitatingly admit that it is,—it is clear that the Bombay workmen would be overworked in the proportion of 3 to 2. But, gentlemen, do the Bombay Mill hands work with the same intensity as the Lancashire operatives? The answer is, not by a long way. I am informed, gentlemen, by a competent authority that the Lancashire workmen working 56½ hours a week produce as much yarn in that time as the Bombay workmen manufacture in a week working 80 hours. If that be the case, gentlemen, other circumstances being equal, the Lancashire millhands really work for the same number of hours as their Bombay brethren, for although apparently the former work shorter hours, yet they make up for the shortness of time by greater intensity of energy—and this I will presently show involves a greater wear and tear and a greater strain than the longer hours. But another equally reliable authority informs me that working 56½ hours a week to the Bombay workmen's 80 hours, the Lancashire hands produce only one seventh less yarn, whereas proportionally to the time employed they ought to produce nearly one-third less. In my calculations, gentlemen, I will adopt the lower estimate as being the safer one. To put the matter in a more concrete form, let us suppose two mills—one in Bombay and another in Lancashire, equally equipped in all respects and employing the same number of men in the several departments and processes. Let us also suppose that the operatives in the Bombay mill working 80 hours a week produce, say, 100 lbs. of yarn. Now if the Lancashire operatives, worked with the same intensity for only 56½ hours they would produce only 70·6 lbs. of yarn. But as a matter of fact, they produce 80·7 lbs., being one-seventh of the 10 lbs. produced by the Bombay workmen. It is clear, therefore, that the Lancashire workmen work with a greater intensity of energy than their Bombay brethren, and that one hour's work of the former is equivalent to a good deal more than one hour's work of the latter. (Hear, hear.) By a simple sum in proportion we find that the Lancashire labourers produce in 56-50 hours as much yarn as it takes the Bombay workmen 68-56 hours to produce. In other words although the Lancashire labourers nominally work 56½ hours, yet judged by the standard of the Bombay labourers they really work 68-56 hours a week. Now, gentlemen, even on the assumption that the two mills employ the same number of men, what do the facts mentioned by the show? They show that in a given time the Lancashire labourers put forth a greater amount of energy than the Bombay operatives; in other words, that the strain put upon the former is greater than that upon the latter point. Now it is a maxim in racing, gentlemen, which embodies the result of long experience, and is borne out by physiological research that "it is the pace that kills." In other words, it is the intensity with which, or, what is the same thing expressed differently, it is the shortness of time within which a given piece of work is performed, that is the measure of the strain put upon a horse. The same rule applies to men. Our medical books never miss an opportunity to instill the maxim into the mind of the reader that "if a man wants to live long, he must live slowly." Judged, then, by this criterion, which is fully warranted both by every day experience and by science, I believe that I am guilty of no exaggeration when I say that notwithstanding that the Lancashire labourers work only 56½ hours a week, while the Bombay labourers work 80 hours, it is the former who are subjected to excessive labour, inasmuch as the strain put upon them is greater which signifies that they are subjected to greater wear and tear. But, gentlemen, you are aware that my assumption of the two Mills being worked by an equal number of hands is not founded in fact. You know that where the Lancashire Mills employ one hand, we are obliged to employ 3½ hands. (Hear, hear.) This fact, gentlemen, has been established beyond question or cavil, and this is what I said that the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce discreetly refrained from calling our 80 hours a week excessive. That being so, gentlemen, you will at once see that to effect a proper comparison between the hours of labour in Bombay and Lancashire we must multiply the 68·56 hours already arrived at by 3½. Really, therefore, the Lancashire operative works 229·96 hours a week to the 80 of the Bombay labourer. (The number of hours would be 280 if we adopted the basis of equal production in 56½ and 80 hours respectively). In other words, in 56½ hours the Lancashire labourer expends an amount of energy which the native mill hand expends in 229·96 hours, and yet our Manchester Philanthropists do not hesit

a day for 10 to 15 minutes each time, in addition to the half-hour's recess. The women here, therefore, not only never perform the heavier work which their sisters in Lancashire perform, but they also take more than four times the number of hours which the female operatives take in Lancashire to perform even the light work, which alone is allotted to them. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Having thus disposed of that part of the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which concerns women, I will now say a few words about the other portion of it which applies to children. Gentlemen, I need scarcely remind you that we do not employ any children in the technical sense in which that expression is used in the resolution and in the Factory Acts both in England and in India. A child as defined by our Act is a child under the age of 12 years; and as regards such a child, it is provided that it shall not be employed in any mill between the ages of 7 and 12 for more than 9 hours a day. The working of this provision was surrounded by so many inconveniences that the millowners of Bombay have almost to a man ceased to employ any such statutory children; and boys who found easy and remunerative work in our mills that at the same time fed them and kept them out of harm's way, are now doing nothing and learning nothing but mischief at home and are a burden to their parents. This is what Manchester philanthropy has hitherto achieved by taking the children of the workpeople under their protection. It is said, gentlemen, that children of 9 years are taken on in our mills and that they work as full-timers. If anything of the kind is done, gentlemen, I am sure it must be in a few exceptional cases, and I am sure that mill-owners as a body, will welcome any measures calculated to put a stop to the practice. They have even signified their consent and willingness to the limit being raised to 13 or 14 years. The work which young lads in this country are put to do is piecing and doffing; but light as is the work, it was the mill-owners and those employed in connection with the Bombay mills that recommended the raising of the limit of age at which childhood under the law as it at present stands ceases. In fact those connected with the industry have never in any way stood in the way of such reforms as were necessary and apparent,—and this will be testified to by the proceedings of two Factory Commissions which have already carefully investigated the totally different conditions in which the cotton industry is carried on in this country. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Gentlemen, I will now refer to a subject to which our worthy Health Officer has given some importance. He has discovered what he calls the "factory countenance which distinguishes our factory labourers from other labourers. He finds the mill labourers feeble, weak, and having a pallid look, which contrasts with the active spring gait and cheerful look of quarry men and women. Dr. Weir is honest enough to admit that quarry labourers come from the highlands of the Deccan, whereas the factory labourers are mostly residents of the moist Konkan plains. No doubt, there is no comparison between the physical capabilities of the Deccan people and those of the inhabitants of our low-lying coasts, and a yet Dr. Weir evidently bases his opinion on the contrast presented by the two classes. Dr. Weir also forgets that quarry men occupy among the labouring classes a position somewhat analogous to that of the Yorkshire coal-heaver or the London bargee. The comparison is as just as that between the thews and sinews of a dray horse and those of a shetland pony. The pony is a good enough animal for the work it has got to do, but for all that it cannot drag the heavy drays which the dray horse does not think much of. The comparison to be fair must be made between people coming from the same part of the country. Such a comparison was made in 1884 by the Committee of medical experts all holding high position in their profession appointed by the Government, and they, after careful experiments and after visiting several of the mills in Bombay, came to the unanimous conclusion that "there is no material difference between the average weight of adult male mill operatives of a given height and the average weight of adult males of similar height employed as hospital *kamals*, carpenters, &c. The average weight, however, of both these classes is below that of individuals engaged in more laborious occupations, very probably because the latter are to a certain extent picked men. Our general conclusion that the mill operatives do not exhibit any material deterioration in health or condition is also supported by all we could gather as to the health, amount, and nature of work exacted from, and the appearance, &c., of the adult female operatives employed in the mills we visited. We found that the great majority of these were engaged in reeling and winding; they appeared to be happy and contented, by no means overworked, and in good health and condition." But, gentlemen, Dr. Weir has got hold of a theory. It is this, that factory smoke exercises an injurious influence upon tender mango blossoms and on the health and productiveness of mango trees, and this circumstance is suggestive to his mind of the influence which factory impurities may have on delicate human health. Well, gentlemen, I do not pretend to have that intimate, scientific knowledge which our able Health Officer is known to possess; but he will pardon me for saying that if all medical theories were equally well founded, that science would fail to command that measure of confidence which is extended to it at present. Moreover, I am inclined to dispute Dr. Weir's statement as to the supposed influence of factory smoke on mango trees the vagaries whereof are well-known. I know at least more than one mango tree in the compound of one of the oldest mills in Bombay, which yields capital fruit. (Hear, hear,) There is one cause of the error into which people fall in connection with the health of labourers which, I believe, has not been previously noticed. Mill labour is, on the whole, of so light a character that it, is very popular among the labouring classes and especially among those who are naturally of a weak and feeble constitution. Mills find work for people, who would not be accepted as labourers in quarries, presses, foundries, and other workshops, as well as for doing hamlage work, where physical strength is required. The employers of mill labour do not shut their doors against men naturally weak and feeble, but who are able to earn their bread by the sort of work best suited to them to be found in mills. Such men would have had to stay at home and starve or be a burden to their relatives and friends but for the occupation found for them by the mills. Gentlemen, it does seem rather hard that we should be blamed where we ought to be encouraged (hear, hear,) or that we should be charged with creating a class of weak and feeble people, when all that we do is to find employment for some of them. Both the Factory Commissions had ample testimony adduced before them of the fact that mill operatives here are as a rule better fed and better clothed than any other class of workmen. If there had been such a thing as a "factory countenance" we may be sure that the members of the two Commissions, and particularly the Committee of medical experts, would not have failed to discover it in 1884. Gentlemen, you know how many disadvantages the cotton industry of Bombay labours under. We cannot put up a spindle here without paying 2½ times as much as it costs in Lancashire. It is the same with coals, mill-stores, and all the thousand and one things required in the manufacture of yarn and cloth. Although judged by the daily wages paid to the labourers, it might appear that we enjoy the advantage of cheap labour, yet in reality it is twice as costly as it is in Lancashire. Labouring as we do under all these serious draw-backs, it is nothing surprising that Manchester should be able to produce yarn a ¼ to ½d. per lb. cheaper than we do, notwithstanding that she has to pay freight on the raw cotton, which we may be said to have at our very door. Against all these disadvantages we have the advantage of being nearer the markets for the raw produce and the finished article. This advantage, which, as mentioned by me at starting, has been reduced by one-half during the last decade Manchester seeks to deprive us of by a hypocritical solicitude for the well-being of our female and juvenile operatives. We may, however, be confident the Government of this country will pause before undertaking any legislation calcutated to strangle an industry which already provides food for thousands of the poorer classes who would otherwise have pressed heavily upon the hard-taxed resources of the soil—an industry which promises to find the means for the livelihood of thousands more. (Applause.) You will remember, gentlemen, that after a most siftiug investigation the Factory Commission of 1854 were deliberately of opinion that no legislation regulating adult male or female labour in our mills was either necessary or required, but they urged upon the Government the urgent necessity of bringing under control the smaller ginning factories, particularly those in Khandesh. Now, gentlemen, if the Manchester humanitarians had been sincere, they would have asked for legislation in the direction pointed out by the Commission, but that would not have suited the purposes of Manchester or openly avowed by one of the spinners in the *Manchester Guardian* and in the words of the writer in the *Bombay Gazette* "with the candid confession that Manchester wants to see our mills in ruins and our bazars busily engaged in the distribution of Manchester goods, we may take leave of one of the most transparent hypocrisies of which commercial history has ever borne record." (Applause.)

Mr Nowroji N. Wadia said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—After what has fallen from yourself, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Banaji, it is unnecessary for me to take up your time at any great length. For my part, I am not afraid of the interested agitation which has been set on foot. We know full well the interest which our Governor has been taking in technical education, and we have also had evidence of the keen interest which both the Viceroy who has left these shores, as well as the new Viceroy have evinced in the material welfare of this country. We cannot think, therefore, that men like these would ever be disposed to sacrifice India to the interested cry of Manchester. Let us see how this agitation in Manchester has come about. Sometime ago, as you all know, we had a factory inspector, Mr. J. Jones. When he went back to resume his duties as Factory Inspector in Lancashire, he was asked by his principals to lay before them a short sketch of the working of the mills in Bombay. Mr Jones prepared a report, in which he said: "From my point of view, I think the English Factory Act could not with fairness be put in force in India, the conditions of the country, climate, and the people being so widely different. But the question of Sunday labour, long hours of work for children, sanitation, and more regular hours for meals ought to receive the prompt attention of Government. For in these particulars, under the present system, glaring hardship are inflicted on the hands. I also cordially agree with the widely expressed wish of the public in Bombay that the provisions of the Act should be extended to smaller works which require more inspection than the larger factories. Mr. Jones remained amongst us for three years. He was an experienced factory inspector, and understood what the requirements of the Factory Act were, and on returning to England he tells us that the Factory Act as adapted to English mills is not applicable to the mills in India. (Hear, hear.) The factory agitation in England is professedly for the protection of women and children. Mr. Banaji and Mr. Cotton has explained that we employ but a small amount of juvenile labour, and Mr. Jones has himself said that women usually work shorter hours than men, commencing work at 7 a.m. and leaving at 5 p.m. So you will see that the very persons for whom legislation is demanded are employed practically for the same number of hours as women are employed in English mills, and the kind of work they have to perform does not want that close and continuous attention on their part which is exacted from the same class of workers in England. I have been connected, gentlemen, with the management of mills for about 20 years, and I am able to say that I do not think that our mill hands are hard worked; still I for one would be very glad, indeed, if the recommendations of the last Factory Commission were put in force, just for the reason, if for nothing else, that the charge which has now been laid against us shall be removed from our doors. I echo the sentiments of approval which have fallen from you, Mr. Chairman, as well as Mr. Cotton and Mr. Banaji, of the great interest which both the English newspapers have taken in this matter. (Applause.) It shows that they are with us, and it is a great point in the successful issue of my undertaking that the local papers are thoroughly conversant with our requirements. In the address which was recently presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to Lord Dufferin, one of the most prominent features of the address was an acknowledgment of the active interest his lordship had taken in the promotion of technical education in this country. I am glad that this reference was made in the address and to technical education, for it is technical education that would enable us to fight Manchester and hold our own. (Applause.) So you will see that we are not likely to have an Act at variance with our interests passed by the Government at the bidding of selfish men. I have been brought up, gentlemen, in Lanchshire from my youth, and I have long been connected with Lancashire and its staple industry. During the several visits which I have paid to the country in recent years, I have noticed that a very marked change has gradually come over the workmen, who, I found, were far different from what they used to be in days gone by—I speak of the day before the American War. In those days the men were more subservient, more obedient, more temperate, and less independent. But the change which has since taken place has, perhaps, tended to make them more careless of their own wants, and this is, perhaps one of the reasons of the failure of English manufacturers to achieve such success as they might desire against foreign competition. When I was in England in 1881, I went to one of the best conducted mills in Manchester, and a gentleman there said to me:—"We cannot get our men together on Monday. Do you experience any difficulty of this kind in India?" I replied that we had no such difficulties, adding that, although we employed a larger percentage of men, still we had this advantage, that our men are more obedient and far more desirous of carrying out our instructions. Machinery has made rapid advances in the last few years. A change is coming about, and if we are only aided by our paternal Government in improving, to some extent, the quality of cotton, the time will come—and it is not far distant—when we shall be able to spin and weave many of those goods which are now imported into India. (Applause.) I am perfectly confident that we shall be able to supply more than 50 per cent. of the goods which we cannot now manufacture. Whatever may be the action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, I do not think for a moment that the Government of India will entertain their application to ruin our trade and hamper our industry. They are too well aware of the financial difficulties which await them. They are too well conversant with the probable further fall of exchange to allow their hands to be crippled or to submit to any pressure. (Applause.) In conclusion, I have only to say that we ought to show, by one unanimous voice, that we are quite able to distinguish interested from disinterested interference. India, as has been already pointed out by Mr. Banaji, has already suffered quite enough by interested interference, and I trust that in future we shall not be saddled with any measure which may tend to cripple the prosperity of our country. (Applause.)

Mr. Gubsondas said: I have great pleasure in supporting the proposition moved by our friend, Mr. Cotton. The speakers who have preceded me have already said all that is required to be said in the matter. It is already proved by figures by our friend Mr. Mancherji that we have to employ not less than 3½ times the number of hands employed in England. This is in itself an answer to the Manchester agitators that our hands here are not over-worked or hard pressed with work. (Applause.) It is the habit of the Indian workmen to work and take rest at intervals. They cannot physically attend to work incessantly as their brother-workmen in England. Our managers and overlookers very often try to keep them on work more constantly, but their endeavours fail. They say they cannot change the habit of the workmen by any means. Gentlemen, this habit of working and taking rest at intervals, is not only seen with the mill workmen, but workmen of all other classes outside the mill. Our clerks and other servants do the same. They work for some time an hour or so then they want time to have their little chit-chat, and chewing of *pan sopari* and smoking. Without these indulgences given them, they would not work. It is therefore no necessity to disturb this way of working which is well adopted to their habits. If our friends in England are really actuated by the philantrophic motives, they would really do better by adopting the plan suggested in the leader of one our English newspapers. (Applause.) I mean the *Times of India*, the other day, viz. that they should bring in capital in India, start mills, and thus give bread to the poor workmen of this country rather than to attempt to snatch it from their hand. The natural consequence of their recent agitation of applying the provisions of English Factory Act in India. With these few remarks I beg to support the proposition now before the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Vandravandass Pursotumdass said that in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee he had been entrusted with some remarks which Mr. Damodhar had intended to make. He said: The agitation which has been made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for a new Factory Act for India alleged to be in the interests of Philanthrophy is, I believe, in reality meant to hamper the new industry of this city and is to be followed upon the lines of the Act in operation in England. It means, in other words, a limitation of the hours of labour in our factories tending to increase the cost of production, and crippling our mill industry in this direction. The Manchester philantropists think that it would favour their change of successfully competing against us. The frequent agitations made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in the interest of free trade, and in the interest of humanity are really made, I may be allowed to use the mild Guzratee Maxim for their own "belly." In a recent examination of the relative positions of the Lancashire and Bombay Mills, the evidence taken before the Committee of Enquiry of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the whole tendency of the evidence is, beyond doubt, a most selfish one, proving that the Lancashire interests rule paramount over all other considerations. Manchester influence has done enough mischief by compelling the authorities at home and in India to abolish the import duty, which they considered protective, and immediately on its abolition, when the finances of the country were crippled India was burdened with new taxation alike unbearable and bitter to the masses:—now these very Manchester men try to hamper the quiet industry of India. Their whole land sole object is to build a few mills especially to produce yarns for the China Market and to compete with our Bombay mills, because I verily believe there are only few mills in Lancashire that are adopted at present for spinning yarns suitable for China. Gentlemen, I am informed by my friends in England that there is a strong feeling prevalent among the self-styled philanthropists to advocate the new Factory Act for India; that, besides their gaining an advant age in economy of management, there is a strong disposition with them, nay a strongt determination to do what they can to make the Act as stringent as possible, and to try to make as black as possible! the treatment and usage of the mill-hands by the mill-owner on our side, and our manchester friends are publishing all these mischievous information in different Newspapers and Journals in order to draw sympathy of the people of England and thus to try and gain their object. We do not want any Factory Act in India on the lines advocated by our Manchester rivals. The conditions of labourers in India and at home are so different, 1st. That Manufacturers down in Manchester use entirely American cotton or mix it with Surats, which produce more yarn in ten hours than can be done by laoureas working in Bombay mills from surise to sunset, with inferior quality of cotton. 2nd.—That Lancashire has got skilled labour,—the hands employed in a Mill there is generally one to three to four here. In an evidence taken before the Committee of Enquiry in Manchester Mr. Andrew, Secretary to the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association stated in his evidence that to produce 20 in a Mill of 40,009, they would only be 240 work-people, and of these, 80 only would be adults; the rest would be women and children. Now in Bombay Mills we have to employ 762 persons as stated by Mr. Greaves before the said Committee of Enquiry but I should say the correct figure would be between 900 to a 1000. (3). The difference of wages we have to pay comparatively much more in wages than our friends do there. We must not forget the fact that all our operatives are mostly agriculturists or farmers and during the rainy season some of them migrate to their native homess to give their attention to farming, and they cling to agriculture and go to their native country, either temporarily or permanently resigning their mill-employment; thus very often the millowner's find difficulty to replace trained hands. 4th That our mill operatives do not demand any such legislation. They are a most contented set of operatives that can be found in this country, as compared with their compeers in other class of industry in India. The agitators for a Factory Act (in other words, to curtail hours of labour in Bombay mills) try to deprive the employers of the only chance they have of competing against the English manufacturers, 5th That to curtail the hours of work in a mill is simply to curtail the wages of those labourers, and thus deprive them of so much of their income and so much of their comfort which they at present enjoy *not only this*—but in cases of famine or insufficiency of the produce of their farm, the relatives of these operatives, who are in almost every instance agriculturists, are supplied with funds when their relatives are not able to pay Government taxes. The members of each family are divided for work. Certain members work in Bombay mills, while others remain at home to look after their farming and the like pursuits. The home families entirely depend upon their comparatively well-to-do relations in Bombay; a marvellous feeling of affection in an undivided Hindoo family not always observable in any other country, and our friends in Manchester are trying to disturb their happy homes. 6th.—That curtailment of hour of labour is to reduce the earnings of adult males and to stop entirely the earnings of boys, and to throw misery and hardship on the poor-class labour in India, 7th, Gentlemen, legislation of thissort is required for you. Have the commission of 1875 appointed by Government to report on the condition and system of wark in the Factoris in Bombay and its vicinity, informing Government that the health of the operatives was good they did not suffer from the long hours of labour, and the majority of the Commission did not consider legislation in any shape was necessary; but the Commissiowas unanimously of opinion that "any Imperial Act that may be passed should not interfere more than in absolutely necessary for the working of factories for these must be considered as highly important both politically and financially, and of great benefit to the country generally, *and they require encourage ment of every description.*" Gentlemen, truer words were never uttered before in connection with our Mill Industry. Again in 1884 the Commission appointed by Government "to consider the workong of factories in Bombay" exhaustively reported to Government in 1885 that any legislative interference with the labour of adult males was not required. Of course, gentlemen, we have already protected classes in children and women by our existing Factory Act. 8th. That we do not manufacture yarn beyond number 20s. We have never approached yet to making of 30s. for the market, except in casual and rare instances—a fact aboundantly proving that we are very far behind our Lancashire competitors who have ample supply of better cottón from America to spin nne counts and manufacture best fabrics and besides they command the markets of the whole world and it is realy incomprehensible why should the Manchester—so called—philanthropists be after their humble brethren on India, whose welfare and progressive advancement ought to be the fostering care of every right-minded Englishman. With these few words I heartily give my support to this resolution to be placed before the meeting this evening (applause).

The resolution being carried unanimously, a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. Cotton terminated the proceedings.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF KEPLER'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

ALTHOUGH for very many years the praises of malt, in the form of beer, have been sung by poets, and its nutritive qualities admitted and recommended by physicians, it is not until quite recently that the benefits of malt *per se* have been taken advantage of to any extent. The opponents of alcohol having proved beyond all doubt that alcoholic liquors, notwithstanding they contain an element of good, are not really strengthening, the obvious suggestion presented itself—why not discard whatever is injurious therein, and retain that which is beneficial? And this is practically what has been done by Kepler.

Diverse as medical opinion has been on the subject of alcohol, it may be said to be unanimous in favour of malt extracts, the testimony on the side of their dietetic value being overwhelming. Dr. George Moore, the eminent physician of Mayfair, says: "In certain diseases of the throat and lungs, and when cod liver oil excites disgust and disordered digestion, I agree with the late distinguished Niemeyer, who, in his work on pulmonary consumption, states that malt extract, from its marked fat forming qualities and facilities of assimilation, may often be used when oil does no good, or even harm. The malt is, in my opinion, a valuable nutrient and restorative.

Though all extracts of malt exert a more or less powerful digestive and solvent action on bread and other starchy food, which fully entitles them to be considered of high nutritive value, it is evident that the Kepler Extract is free from alcohol, and possesses from five to ten times more value than any alcoholic or fermented extract of malt. It must be distinctly superior, owing to its being concentrated *in vacuo* by an improved process, and containing all the valuable properties of malted barley—that is, diease, dextrine, malt, sugar, phospates, etc.

Strangely enough, on the Continent, the value of malt extract has been more fully recognised than in this country, the different scientific societies and the majority of European Sovereigns having for more than twenty years past testified to its efficiency, and publicly stated their belief in its signal service in restoring the digestive powers of those who suffer from that far too prevalent ailment, indigestion. In this country the consumption of it has hitherto been comparatively small, though possibly the knowledge of the fact that it is used by Royalty, that the Prince and Princess of Wales have for a long time past availed themselves of its benefits, may do much to bring it into universal demand. For our own part, we have been in the habit of taking it for some years, but until recently the price has more or less restricted its use. The improved preparation, however, which contains all the nutritive and digestive porperties in a concentrated form is comparatively cheap. Each ounce contains more of the valuable principles of malt than a quart of the strongest ale or stout.

The medical press of England, which has always been favourable to malt extracts, is particularly favourable to this the most concentrated form for the administration of pure disease. The "Lancet," alludes to that produced by the Kepler process as "the best known and the largest used extract of malt. It is as distinct an advance in therapeutics as was the introduction of cod-liver oil. It is one of our best nutritive and digestive agents for atonic dyspepsia and, is undoubtedly useful in consumption and other wasting diseases;" while the "London Medical Record" says:—"The Kepler Extract of Malt is the best, the richest in diastase, and the most largely used. We have witnessed the process, have tasted it, and are satisfied that it is not only unsurpassed, but unequalled. It is the extract of malt which every physician now prescribes. It speedily improves the powers of assimilation, and in cases of consumption, scrofula, and many other wasting diseases, especialy of children, a wonderful improvement in the patient's condition may be noticed, even after a fortnight's treatment. The introduction of Kepler's Extract of Malt is a decided advance in therapeutics."—"Health," London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months..... Rs. 26
Six months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
HEATH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s., each *Postage extra.*

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin, and packed (not labels) thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLAT ÉCONOMIQUE.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, HOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
" 1875 ..... £988,156
" 1886 ..... £956 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,973	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,853,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the bowels, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent bath-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
D' GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK.
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 9f, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

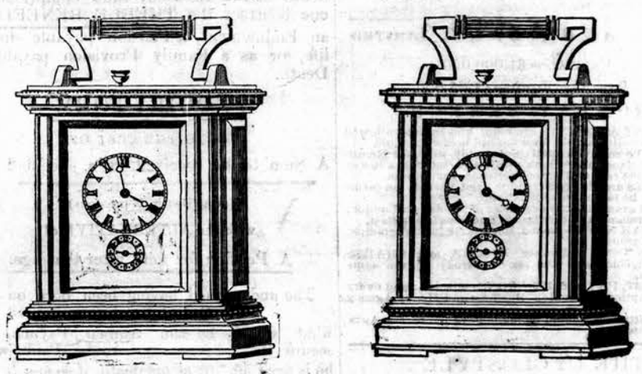
LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues:—

MARBLE CLOCKS	... ...	... from Rs. 30	to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	... ...	... „ „ 14	„ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	... ...	... „ „ 10	„ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	... ...	... „ „ 25	„ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

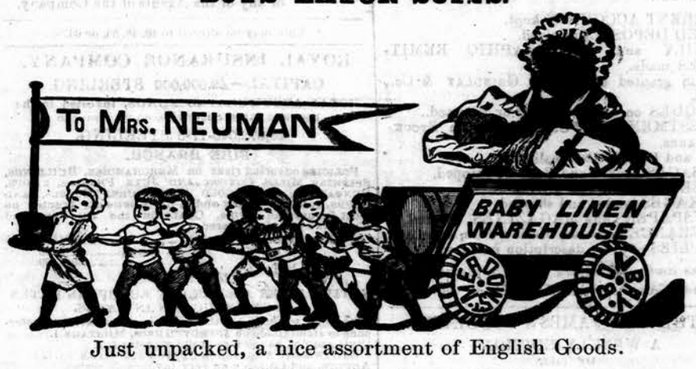
All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.
63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

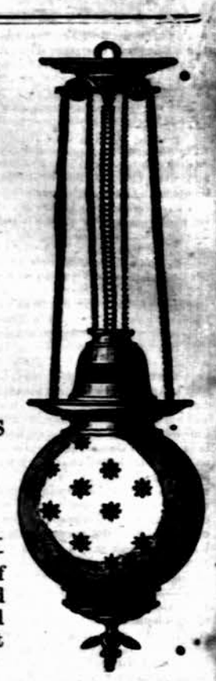
DR FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India
and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.
Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TO LADIES AND BACHELORS.—Are you aware that **SYMINGTON'S** "Edinburgh" **COFFEE ESSENCES** are pure and palatable, and cheaper to use than the best dry coffee? Try one bottle, and you will find it saves you trouble, time, and money; also that it clears the brain, braces the nerves, and invigorates the system. Beware of imitations of the labels and bottles.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!



LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.
Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

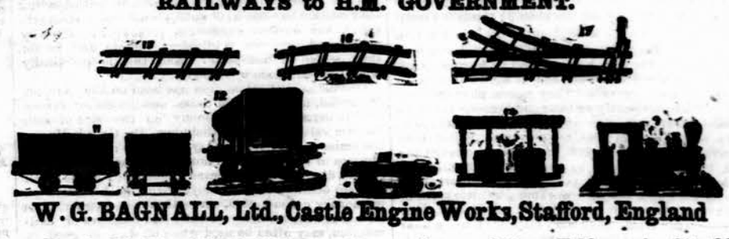
WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England
The "Standard" List of Light Railways, Locomotives, and Turn Tables, price 10s. 6d.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with name and crest of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the
SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.
Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

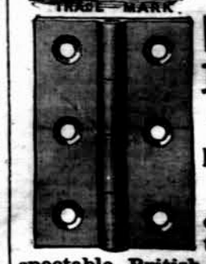
Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.